The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4643. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OLD WORLD.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH

London Dates to Saturday, Aug. 11.

Napoleon on the Boundaries of France.

He Asks Prussia to Extend His Frontier.

He Demands the Left Bank of the Rhine.

The Restoration of the French Boundary of 1814.

Adjournment of the British Parliament.

Queen Victoria's Prorogation Speech.

She Thanks the United States for Suppressing the Fenians.

Sentiments of the Prussian Official Journal.

The Crown Prince Appeals in Behalf of Invalid Soldiers.

An Armistice Between Austria and Italy.

Venetia to be Given Back to Italy.

The Italian Troops Withdrawn from the Tyrol.

The Turkish Army Withdrawing from the Danube.

Arrival of the Empress of Mexico at Paris.

She Seeks Assistance for Maximilian.

The American Squadron Arrived at Cronstadt.

Visit of the Czar to our Vessels.

The St. Lawrence Gulf Cable Repaired.

New-York in Direct Communication with London.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY FRANCE.

Napoleon Demands An Extension of His Boundaries!

London, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extension of the frontier of France.

FRANCE.

THE DEMAND ON PRUSSIA.

Steps Taken by the French Cabinet—Notes to the Prussian Government—Demand for the Boundary of 1814.

London, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

Authentic information from private sources here confirm the following just received:

The First Official Note.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The French Cabinet has addressed a note to the Prussian Government, pointing out that the great changes in the political organization of Germany render it necessary that the French frontier should be rectified by an accession of territory to France.

The Second Official Note.

The French Cabinet made yesterday a further communication to the Cabinet of Berlin, demanding the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

Napoleon's Return from Vichy—He Presides at a Council.

Paris, Faiday, Aug. 10.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to the City from Vichy. The *Moniteur* says that his return has received several erroneous interpretations, but that it was undertaken as part of a health tour, the only cause.

The Emperor Napoleon presided to-day at a council of Ministers.

The Prussian Negotiations—Personal Movements.

The negotiations between France and Prussia are being carried on in cordial terms.

M. Benedette has arrived.

The Empress of Mexico is at St. Cloud.

THE ARMISTICE.

Gen. La Marmora and Archduke Albrecht Authorized to Sign.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The *Moniteur* says that Gen. La Marmora, of Italy, and the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, have been authorized to sign the armistice on the basis of the cession to Italy of the Lombardo-Venetian line.

Italy for Peace.

There is news to the effect that Italy is unanimous in favor of peace

Financial.

The Bourse is flat. Rents closed at 68 francs 92 centimes.

THE DEMAND UPON PRUSSIA.

No Decision Yet Given by the Prussian Government.

London, Saturday, Aug. 11.

No decision has yet been given by Prussia to the French demand for an extension of frontier to the Rhine.

Napoleon Preparing to Enforce His Claim by Arms—The War Probably not Ended.

The military and naval preparations of France point to a hostile intention on the part of Napoleon, if his demands for the extension of the frontier of France to the Rhine are not peacefully complied with. The war in Europe is probably not ended.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

Arrival of the Empress of Mexico in Paris.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived at Paris, after a slow voyage from Vera Cruz.

The Empress Comes to the French Court to Ask Aid for Maximilian.

London, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. She seeks aid from the French Government to the cause of Maximilian.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

State of the Bourse.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Bourse is firm, the Rentes closing at 69fr. 25c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLOSE OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

London, Friday, Aug. 10.

The session of Parliament has closed.

The Queen Thanks the United States Government for Suppressing the Fenian Movement.

The Queen's speech on the occasion of the dissolution returns thanks to the Government of the United States for the action taken by it in the matter of the late Fenian raid into Canada.

The Queen Rejoices Over the Success of the Cable.

The speech also expresses the Queen's gratification at the success of the Atlantic Cable.

Domestic Affairs of Great Britain Discussed by the Queen.

The remainder of the address from the throne relates to home questions.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Close of Parliament—Substance of the Queen's Speech—The War in Europe.

London, Friday, Aug. 10.

The session of the British Parliament closed to-day. The Queen's speech is unimportant. Referring to the war in Europe she says her Majesty has not deemed it expedient to take part in a contest in which neither the honor of the Crown nor the interests of her subjects demanded an active intervention. She expresses the hope that the negotiations now in progress will tend to produce a lasting peace.

The Fenian Raid—Thanks to the United States.

Her Majesty next alluded to the Fenian movements, and complimented the Government of the United States for its friendly action during the Canadian raids.

The Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

The Queen says that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland must not be continued till the next session of Parliament.

Financial Confidence.

She hopes that confidence in the financial condition of the country will soon be restored.

The Cattle Plague—The Atlantic Cable.

The royal speech next touches on the visitations of the cattle plague and cholera in the United Kingdom, and closes with an allusion to the Atlantic telegraph and its completion; a work which it is to be hoped, she says, will tend to promote that friendly feeling which it is most desirable should subsist between Her Majesty's dominions and the great republic of the United States.

PARLIAMENT

Diplomatic Communications with France.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley said that it was true that diplomatic communications were being exchanged between France and Prussia.

ITALY.

THE TRUCE—WAR MOVEMENTS.

The Armistice Between Austria and Italy to Expire on the 11th of August.

Florence, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The suspension of hostilities between Italy and Austria, it is expected, will expire on the 11th inst., at 4 P. M.

Italian Troops Withdrawn from the Tyrol—They Take the Line of the Agliamento.

The Italian troops have been withdrawn from the Tyrol across the Agliamento, because Cialdini declares that the latter is a more defencible position, while others say it is the line of demarkation marked by Austria before consenting to the armistice.

Troops Concentrating—Hopes that Difficulties may be Arranged.

Though the Italian troops in Venetia are being concentrated in their defences, hopes are entertained that the difficulties will soon be arranged.

Perfect Understanding with France about the Cession of Venetia.

A perfect understanding exists between Italy and France with reference to the cession of Venetia.

THE ARMSTICE NEGOTIATION.

Evacuated Territory to be Claimed—Attitude of France.

Florence, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Italians assert that because Italy has evacuated certain portions of her territory for strategetical purposes it does not follow that such territory will not be claimed by her in the negotiations for peace. The *Nazione* of Florence says that France having left Italy to consult her own interests, the formidable concentration of Austrian troops in the Districts of Brente and Isousko determined the Chiefs of the Italian army to concentrate their forces for defence. The military condition was thus changed. Henceforth there shall be no such cause. Italy refused the armistice which became necessary for European reasons.

Difficulty in Fixing the Line to be Occupied.

Florence, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The negotiations for the armistice at Carmos are protracted by a difficulty in fixing the line which the Commissioners are to occupy. The suspension of hostilities is to be prolonged while the negotiations continue.

STILL LATER NEWS.

ANOTHER ARMISTICE—VENETIA CEDED TO ITALY.

Particulars of the New Agreement.

London, Saturday, Aug. 11.

An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy, upon the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy.

PRUSSIA.

AFFAIRS AND OPINIONS IN BERLIN.

The Government Advised to Leave Untouched the Local Institutions of Countries to be Incorporated with Prussia.

Berlin, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The semi-official journal to-day has an article in favor of leaving intact, as far as is convenient to the general interests of Prussia, the vital institutions peculiar to each country to be incorporated with Prussia, and especially the system of administration of justice, the provincial representation, and the constitution and administration of their communes.

The Crown Prince to Establish a National Institution for Invalid Soldiers.

The Crown Prince has issued an appeal urging the establishment of a National Institution for invalid soldiers. It is with the consent of the King that the Prince takes interest in this undertaking.

Arrivals of Distinguished Persons at Berlin.

Baron Pfordten and Count Bray have arrived from Munich, and the Prince of Hesse has also arrived from Carlsruhe.

The Prince and Princess of Hesse on the way to Berlin, but Return.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Hesse while on their way to Berlin received a communication at Magdeburg, in consequence of which they discontinued their journey.

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

Great Excitement—A Commissioner to Paris.

Berlin, Friday, Aug. 10.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the demand expressed by France to the Prussian Cabinet.

M. Bennedetti left Berlin for Paris last evening.

Address to the King—Prussia Forced into the War.

An address from the Upper Hose of the Legislative Chamber to the King says that Prussia was forced into the German war in self-defence, and that even after the withdrawal of Austria from the German Confederation it was presumed that friendly relations would subsist between that Power and Prussia. In the new organization of Germany by Prussia, and as a means of preventing further war in the German States, a reform will take place in the military organization to the standard which has been so fully tested and justified by such brilliant results as have been obtained.

Prussia and the Mediation of France.

Prussia recognizes the mediation of France, but will treat separately as to the portions of the monarchies which are soon to be united to the Prussian kingdom. The future frontier line of Prussia will be such as to constitute a guarantee of her security, as well as insure her position as a great Power, and also as she as a great Power should conclude under the glorious sceptre of her royal house, Prussia will advance to the fulfillment of her mission.

Officers of the Chamber of Deputies.

Herr Forchenbeck had been elected President, and Gen. Stavenhenger first, and Gen. Bonen second Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mission to the Queen of Hanover.

Prince Yezenburg has gone on an extraordinary mission from Berlin to the Queen of Hanover.

The Object of the Mission to the Queen of Hanover.

Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The object of Prince Yestenbong's mission is to inform the Queen of Hanover not to expect success in her efforts for the independence of Hanover.

RUSSIA.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

Welcome to our Squadron by the Russian Fleet.

Cronstadt, Friday, Aug. 10.

A cordial and magnificent reception has been given to the United States squadron by the Russian fleet.

The Emperor Visits Our Vessels.

The Emperor Alexander visited the flag-ship *Augusta* and was on the *Miantonomoh* yesterda All due honors were paid to him, and he was saluted by the fifteen-inch guns of the Monitor. All the vessels were fully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Fox and Our Officers Dine with the Emperor—The Czar's Toast.

Mr. Fox, with the American Officers Murray, Beaumont and Van Buren, accompanied the Emperor in the imperial yacht on his return, and dined with him.

The Czar's toast to Mr. Fox after dinner was, "I drink to the prosperity of your country, and hope that present fraternal feelings may continue forever between Russia and the United States."

Banquet of the Russian Officers—Dinner by the City of St. Petersburg.

The banquet by the Russians to the officers was a most enthusiastic affair.

The American visitors were entertained at a grand dinner by the city official to-day, and leave for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

The Payment of Interest on Russia's Foreign Loans.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10, 1866.

An imperial decree has been published directing the immediate issue of $15,000,000, forming the second portion of the reserve bonds of the general debt, to pay the interest on the foreign loans and avoid a new loan.

The Russian Language to be used by the Central Authority.

Another decree has been published directing that the Russian language, not the Polish, shall hereafter be used in addressing the central authority.

AUSTRIA.

THE PLACE FOR NEGOTIATION.

Prague not Paris the Proper Place.

Vienna, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

It is now believed that it is not Prague but Paris which is the proper place for the peace negotiations between Aus ria and Italy.

Tax upon Austria.

Austria will pay Prussia an indemnity of seventy-five millions of florins.

BELGIUM.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Rate of Discount.

Brussells, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The National Bank of Belfiium has fixed the rate of discount at 4 per cent.

TURKEY.

THE DANUBIAN ARMY.

Withdrawal of the Army of Observation on the Danube—Disbanding the Roumanian Troops.

Bucharest, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Turkish Army of Observation on the Danube is being gradually removed. Many of the Roumanian soldiers are being disbanded.

Recognition of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as a Hospodar.

It is believed that Turkey has recognized Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of the Principalities.

REVOLT IN CANDIA.

A Religious Difficulty the Cause.

Ragusa, Thursday, Aug. 9.

In consequence of the refusal of the Porte Government to the demands of the Christians in Candia they have risen in revolt.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MONEY, STOCKS, AND COTTON.

London Markets.

No Change in the Bank Raoes—Price of Consols.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

There is no change in the rate of discount of the Bank of England. Money is in demand at 9½ per cent.

The quotations of consols are the same as the 9th inst.

London, Saturday, Aug. 11.

United States Five-Twenties 68½.

Illinois Central 75½.

Erie 40½.

London, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

Consols closed at 87½ for money.

United States Five-Twenties were quoted at the close of business to-day at 68⅜.

Illinois Central shares were quoted at the close at 75⅜.

Erie shares were quoted at the close at 40⅜.

London, Saturday, Aug. 11—P. M.

Consols were quoted at the close of business to-day 87⅜ for money.

U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds were quoted at the close at 68⅜.

Illinois Central Sheares 75⅜.

Erie Railroad Shares 40⅜.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 10.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 52,000 bales.

Prices have decined ½d. ⅌ lb. on the week. Middling Uplands is quoted at 13½d. To-day's sales were 8,000 bales.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Cotton market was steady to-day, with sales of 1,000 bales Middling Uplands at 13½d.

THE GULF CABLE.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON UNITED.

The Old Cable Found and Repaired—It is in Good Working Order.

Aspy Bay, N. S., Sunday, Aug. 12—6:30 P. M.

The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence was again picked up at 9 o'clock this morning, the weather being fine.

A splice was made by Mr. Charlton, and the steamer headed to the shore. The cable will be landed at 8 o'clock this evening, when communication, *via* the Atlantic Cable, will be almost instantaneous between the United States and Europe.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Aspy Bay, Sunday, Aug. 12—9 P. M.

The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence is in complete working order.

BY STEAMSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

Telegraph Summary From Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. S., Sdnday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *New-York* passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon, *en route* for New-York.

The following is a summary of her news received here on Saturday, the 11th inst:

The steamship *Aleppo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th ult.

The steamships *Napoleon III.* and *Union*, both from New-York, also arrived out.

The steamship *America* from New-York arrived at Southampton at 5 P. M. on the 31st.

The steamship *Bavaria* for New-York was loading at Southampton when the *New-York* left.

The *New-York* has the European mails, 800 passengers, and 800 tons of cargo.

The ship *St. Peter*, from New-Orleans, and *Catharina*, from Philadelphia, had arrived out.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th ult., a discussion arose relative to the Government bill for raising a £50,000 loan for strengthening the Thames fortifications.

Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the bill, which was withdrawn, the Government undertaking that at the next session every such new work shall be brought before the House in the shape of an estimate.

Receipts of Gold.

Four hundred thousand pounds in gold had arrived from the West Indies.

Commercial News.

Erie shares had recovered ¾ per cent.

Five-twenties and Illinois Central shares had declined ⅛@½ ⅌ cent.

Consols weri quoted at 88⅛@88¼.

Rentes were quoted at 68f. 85c.

FRANCE.

Movements of the Emperor.

The Emperor Napoleon was at Vichy.

Sailing of the Toulon Squadron.

The Toulon squadron had left for Hyeres for practice, and would arrive at Ajaccio on the 15th.

ITALY.

Admiral Persano Demands a Trial.

The Italian Admiral Persano had demanded a Court-Martial.

Decree Regarding Venetia.

A Royal decree has been published, promulgating the Italian Constitution in Venetia, and terminating the *concordat* between Austria and the Holy See.

BELGIUM.

Reduced Rate of Bank Interest.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rate of discount one per cent.

THE DUCHIES.

An Election Ordered.

The Governor of Schleswig-Holstein had been ordered to arrange for an election of members to the German Parliament.

THE WAR.

Signing of an Armistice.

An armistice for four months had been signed between Austria and Prussia.

Soliciting an Armistice.

The Sovereigns of Baden, Darmstadt and Saxe-Meiningen had solicited the King of Prussia direct, for an armistice.

Upper Franconia had been seized by the Prussians.

An Envoy Refused.

The King of Prussia had refused to receive the envoy of the King of Hanover.

The Bavarian Armistice.

The armistice between Bavaria and Prussia was to begin on the 2d, and would continue for three weeks.

ST. LOUIS.

Centennary Celebration of the Founding of the City.

St. Louis, Saturday, August 11.

The centennary celebration of the founding of St. Louis took place in the Court-House to-day, when a large number of our oldest citizens met together and interchanged congratulations and passed resolutions to form a Historical Society there. There were no special remarks of interest.

An exciting scene occurred on 'Change at noon to-day, during the sale of a large bouquet for the Southern Relief Fund. The auctioneer, Gen. Ranney, was a notorious Johnson Conservative. The bouquet was fastened with red, white and blue ribbon. A bidder proposed to double his bid if the blue ribbon was removed. Ranney, true to his secesh instincts, instantly removed it, amid bliss from loyal men and applause from rebels. A scene of great excitement ensued, and the Unionists were with difficulty restrained from assaulting Ranney on the spot.

Twenty-eight fatal cases of cholera are reported to-day. The river men are beginning to suffer.

VIRGINIA.

National Spirit of the People—Character of Those who Favor the Philadelphia Convention—Public Feeling Running Against Copperheads—Jeff. Davis—Rumors About His Trial—A National Bank at Clarksville—The National System Growing Popular.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Friday, Aug. 10.

As the day for the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention draws near, it becomes more apparent that Virginia at least, of the Southern States, goes into it with more of the national spirit than could have reasonably been hoped for some weeks ago. Her delegation has had no meeting as yet, no interchange of views of any kind, and of course the exact line of policy they will pursue in the Convention can only be conjectural; but, considering the character of the sentiment of the State, as developed in the recent meetings and the deference which the delegates are sure to show this sentiment, conjecture almost becomes certainty. Throughout the State the meetings that have been held have been led by men whose high character is a guarantee for their sincerity, and whose antecedents prove them to be inflexible enemies of Southern as well as Northern extremists; and he feeling expressed at nearly all of these gatherings has been in the highest degree gratifying. Two large Conventions have been held during the present week—one at Petersburgh, for the Second District, and the other at Christiansburgh, for the Eighth—and at both the appointments of delegates by the Central Committees, on the 1st inst., were confirmed, and a feeling displayed that shows the State only needs a little judicious handling to make it more loyal, more national, than it has been for thirty years. It will be noticed that among the delegates there is not a single one known to the nation as a "Virginia Impracticable;" not one who assisted in engineering the State into rebellion, (with possibly one exception;) and the same is true generally of the men who have figured prominently in the late meetings.

The Virginia delegation goes to the Convention with a public sentiment behind far more healthy and national than could have been reasonably hoped, and the delegation itself stands ready to sacrifice much of prejudice for the sake of peace and Union. Not the delegation only but all the more sensible of the Virginians have become convinced that the Convention must be ruled by the ideas of the Conservative Republicans and War Democrats, or its assemblage is worse than a mockery. A few weeks ago and almost everybody was insisting upon Vallandingham and his creed, and now the vast majority fervently hope that neither will appear. They have at last recognized the plain truth that these are not pivotal States in the coming fight, that the contest must be fought and won, if won at all, in the Northern States, and they have at last learned that it is as easy to carry Ohio with Vallandingham as Virginia with Underwood. Hence has sprung the determination of the Southern delegations to throw no obstacles in the way of popularizing the Convention at the North, and although some propositions necessary to this end must be passed upon that will grate harshly upon Southern feelings they have determined when anything of this kind arises, to retrain from active participation in the proceedings, but at the same time to state plainly their acquiescence. For instance, the Convention must say in unmistakeable terms that the war upon the part of the Union was just, and while the South seems ready enough to form political ties with those who so believe, they can hardly be expected to say so themselves formally in the face of the world. But that they must acquiesce in their Northern allies so saying, however unpalatable it may be, they have made up their minds. It may be safely assumed then that the men who took part in the rebellion appearing in the Convention will not be an element of discord.

The correspondents who are summering on the lonely sand-flats around Fortress Monroe, never coming in contact with anybody from any portion of the State, have, as a matter of course, nothing whatever to write about save what little they may glean concerning the daily life of Jefferson Davis. There is nothing new whatever, in this theme; the tale has been more than twice told, and the American appetite for it is not voracious in these days. However, it has been discovered and published that there is a rumor current around the Fortress that the trial of Davis is to take place at Norfolk, and the chief reason assigned is that there will be more likelihood of securing a jury there than here. Never was rumor so unfounded or bolstered with less substantial reason. The Davis trial must take place in the Circuit Court of the United States, and under the law of last Winter the sessions of that Court must be held in this city. Nor is it necessary, in order to make available whatever of jury material there may be in Norfolk, that the Court should be held there, for every tyro knows that the Court can select its juries from the entire area of its district, which in this case embraces the whole State of Virginia. The trial of Davis will take place in this city if anywhere in Virginia; and I very much doubt if anybody in Norfolk is very busy in preparing rooms for that occasion. I may mention here that the papers and various paraphanelia of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, which, during the war, were at Norfolk, have been sent to this city in accordance with the law before referred to.

The business community of the southern portion of the State, as the Washington dispatches have informed you, has been strengthened by the establishment of a National Bank at Clarksville. This bank has behind it some of the wealthiest men in Virginia. The people of this State are beginning to appreciate the benefits of the National Bank system, notwithstanding the carping of a few, and they could hardly do otherwise, when they consider the great relief it has been to them in their days of disaster. Take one example only, that of the National Exchange Bank of this city, which has during the past year discounted of business paper only, and exclusive of call loans and sterling bills, no less than $2,455,000, and in addition to this, when first established, discounted for planters at three and four months to the amount of $80,000, to enable them to buy the horses and mules the Government was then selling in this city.

I mention these facts for the reason that it has been asserted that these banks are of no benefit to the Southern people, and especially to the planters. The great bulk of this people, however, are fast becoming wedded to the National Bank system, in spite of prejudice, for they can readily enough see how the issue of these banks must be always good, and they, too, certainly know that the notes of their old idols, the State Banks, have an average value of about twenty-five cents on the dollar. So thoroughly has the idea of the superiority of the National system become established, that the people of every section are anxious to have banks, and very few express a desire for the reëstablishment of the old State system.

E. C.

CANADA.

Gunboats to be Purchased for the Lakes—The Army Force at Toronto Supplied with Ball Cartridges.

Ottowa, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Last night an item providing $134,000 for the purchase and maintenance of gunboats on the lakes and the River St. Lawrence was concurred in by the House. Mr. Dorion (Republican) argued that year after year they had been called upon to provide more and more for the defence of the country, and that the present arrangements for defence were too vast to meet the incusions of the Fenians, and too insignificant against the United States. He contended that the Imperial Government favored the early accomplishment of Confederation, for the purpose of throwing the entire burden of defence upon the colonies.

A report comes from Toronto that 120 rounds of bal cartridge have been issued to the force there, and 6,000 pairs of shoes have been bought or ordered for the men.

Ottawa, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Financial Bill has passed Parliament, and it now only requires the royal assent to become a law. It lays the foundation for a complete change in the banking system.

The Attorney-General, in a speech last night, said that a request had been sent to the English Government, by the Atlantic Cable, for a supply of the new breech-loading Enfield rifles, which no doubt, would be forwarded immediately.

MEXICAN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TAMPICO.

The Mexican General Superseded by a French Officer—An Expedition Organized by Gen. Carvajal to Capture the Town.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1866.

Recent news from Tampico received here states that the French, suspecting the Mexican Gen. Lamadrid, relieved him from the command at Tampico, which was intrusted to a French officer. The French had received a small reinforcement from Vera Cruz by water.

Gen. Carvajal had organized at Matamoras an expedition, 1,500 strong, with a view to the capture of Tampico. Gen. Garza was to have the command. Gen. Escobedo had left Matamoras with 4,000 men for Monterey, which city he expected to have soon in his possession. President Juarez was organizing another expedition at Chihuahua, to capture the peighboring city of Durango.

The Cholera in Illinois.

Centralia, Ill., Sunday, Aug. 12.

Henry Fitzhugh, President of the Mount Corbin Coal and Railroad Company, died here last night of cholera.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegates—Vallandigham Among Them.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 12.

A large number of delegates from all parts of the country are arriving here. Numerous consultations were held to-day, all tending to harmony in the proceedings.

Vallandigham arrived here to-day.

The two delegations from Louisiana, headed by Cuthbert Bullitt and W. H. C. King, have harmonized and arranged all differences and rivalries.

Excitement Increasing—Shall Vallandigham be Admitted?—Arrangements for the Press.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The excitement about the Convention is increasing rapidly. This evening the Continental Hotel and Gerard House and the street between were completely blockaded by the crowd. Much angry discussion was going on, some declaring that Vallandigham and the party he represented should not enter the Convention. Fernando Wood insists vehemently that they shall be admitted without question.

A caucus of the Southern delegates will be held in the morning to decide on the course to be pursued toward Northern delegates.

Arrangements for the Press have been made as perfect as possible, and all legitimate representatives of journals can procure their cards by application to L. A. Whiteley, Room No. 137 Continental Hotel.

The members of the Press will occupy seats in front of the stand and in the amphitheatre adjoining it.

Three Hundred Delegates Registered—Surmises About the Presidency.

About three hundred delegates to the Convention have so far registered their names on the books of the Executive Committee, mostly from the South and West. But few New-England delegates have yet arrived. They are expected to-morrow.

No agreement has yet been made as to the temporary organization. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-morrow afternoon, when it is supposed this arrangement will be settled.

Mr. Ashmun is still favorably spoken of as a candidate for President of the Convention.

Arrangements between the Ohio delegates are progressing favorably, and it is believed at headquarters that a harmonious adjustment of difficulties between the delegetes will be made.

Westchester in the Union Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct a couple of errors in connection with the County of Westchester, which I, in part, represented at the Union State Convention at Saratoga.

1. The "first battle of the Convention" is reported to have been caused by a "delegate from Westchester" having moved "that credentials be presented by Congressional Districts." On the contrary, the delegates from Westchester, so far as heard from, strenuously opposed any such mode of identifying delegates, it being in direct antagonism to the Call under which the Convention was held, and to usage based upon the respective systems of State and Federal representation for State and National purposes. The motion in question was made by Mr. A. Hyatt, a delegate from Putnam County. To show its inappropriateness, Mr. Cauldwell, of Westchester, promptly demanded the reading and approval of the Call. The Convention ratified both. The undersigned then moved that, as the approval of the Call nullified Mr. Hyatt's motion, the latter be laid on the table. After some discussion, the Convention approved the action of the Westchester delegates by ordering the presentation of credentials by Assembly Districts. Thus you will see the injustice of attributing to Westchester the introduction of any distracting theme into the body met to consolidate Union.

2. In the list of delegates furnished by the Associated Press, the name of Mr. Denis McMahon appears, with others, for Westchester, and also as a delegate from Putnam. Now on the official list, prepared by the Secretary and Committee on Credentials, the name does not appear at all. So far as Westchester is concerned the omission is correct, as Mr. Wm. Cauldwell, officially reported by the Committee, was my duly elected colleague. Without commenting on the cause of these errors, now widely disseminated, their correction is eminently due to my colleague, and also to relieve Mr. McMahon from the very unpleasant imputation of desiring to occupy a seat to which he was not elected.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Fordham, Aug. 11, 1866.

WISCONSIN.

The Nomination of the First Congressional District.

Chicago, Aug. 11.

The Republican District Committee for the First District of Wisconsin have issued a call for a Nominating Convention, to assemble at Milwaukee on the 5th of September.

ILLINOIS.

Gen. Logan at Chicago—Republican Congressional Nomination in the Cairo District.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 11.

A citizens' Committee of fifty has been appointed to receive Gen. Logan on Tuesday next. They will go out forty miles by special train, under conduct of the General Superintendent of the road, attended by bands of music, to meet and escort the General to the city, where he is to open the canvass. Immense enthusiasm prevails. The Committee of Reception is composed of the very first citizens. A formal programme is published this morning, providing for an artillery salute, military parade, &c. Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, will accompany Gov. Oglesby and Gen. Logan for Springfield on Tuesday, and will address the Fenians on the Wednesday following.

The Republican Congressional Convention met at Cairo this morning and nominated Gen. Greene B. Baum for Congress. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the proposed Constitutional amendment submitted by Congress to the several States embodies our views on reconstruction.

Resolved, That we indorse the State nominations by the Union State Convention, held at Springfield on the 8th inst., and that we have full faith in its triumphant election over all opposition, and that we heartily approve of the platform of princip les adopted by the same.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN.

COSAS DE ESPANA, ILLUSTRATIVE OF SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS AS THEY ARE. By Mrs. Wm. Pitt Byrne, author of "Flemish Interiors," &c. 2 vols. London and New-York: Alex. Strahan.

The prospects are that Spain will not hereafter be monopolized, as it has been heretofore, by the few who were willing to accept its balmy climate, its romantic ruins and its bull-fights as an offset for its uncleanly inns and the other discomforts attached to a tour within its boundaries. That great civilizer, the railway, has given at once a comparatively easy entrance into a kingdom which has been surrendered time out of mind to a race of do-nothings and care-for-nothings, and what is even still more important, it affords at the same time a means of escape from evils which may thus be avoided when they can no longer be endured. Tourists, moreover, who have traveled on the well-worn roads of Germany, Austria and Holland, find themselves shut out, for this Summer at least, from their favorite routes, and Southern Europe will, by the force of circumstances, again be brought into notice, and so the proverb that "it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good" receives still another illustration. In these handsomely-printed, profusely-illustrated and gracefully-written volumes, by Mrs. William Pitt Byrne, we have a more elaborate record of travels in Spain than any lately offered to the public. The larger part of the solid and statistical information which the writer has to give in them is comprised in the preface. Iron and lead ores, as every one knows, abound in all parts of the Peninsula, and there is also found there much copper, as well as gold, silver and quicksilver. There are, besides, 700 coal mines in the kingdom, but the obstinate rejection of modern and improved appliances in working these mines of course greatly restricts their productiveness. Spain, as any atlas will show, commands an unbroken stretch of nearly 1,700 miles on the Mediterranean, including 64 ports, and upward of 900 on the Atlantic coast, with 56 ports, and yet in 1814 the mercantile marine of Spain was represented by 7,000 vessels, with a supplementary amount of fishing boats numbering perhaps 1,000. That her marine should be so limited in comparison with that of France, her immediate neighbor, for instance, when her natural facilities are so much greater, speaks volumes for the natural indolence of the people. Still there are signs that a better day is coming for Spain. By a scheme devised some five or six years ago the interest of [illegible] raised for defraying the expenses of public works is to be applied during a period of eight years, partly to constructing rail and other roads, and the rest is to be divided between the expenses of reestablishing the land and maritime defences. The country has thus got the command of £650,000 annually for the reconstruction of the navy. Since this amount was made available for this purpose, the naval armament of Spain has been increased to 260 vessels, carrying [illegible] guns. "This," our writer remarks, "is a great improvement on the solitary *Sovrano* on which all the work was thrown a little while ago." The regular army of Spain includes 160,000 men of all grades, and there is an efficient provincial militia of 40,000. While the Spanish soldiers are not only well drilled and disciplined, it is not remarkable that in spite of their indolence, they do not at all lack bravery. An elaborate paper, prepared by M. Darimon, a member of the legislative body, furnishes Mrs. Byrne with some interesting statistics. This document states upon authority which it would have been well to quote, that in the time of Julius Cæsar the Iberian Peninsula contained 78,000,000 inhabitants, while in 1668 he says that its population numbered no more than 8,000,000. During the century following the date last named, M. Darimon states that there was a steady advance, for in 1788 there were in Spain [illegible] souls; in 1797 the population exceeded [illegible]. In 1820, the number had receded to [illegible]; in 1828 it amounted to 13,700,000; in 1833 a decrease of a million and a half was apparent, for it was then reported at 12,[illegible], and in 1842 there was a still further decline reported, for then the population numbered [illegible]. In 1861, an official census, made with great care, showed a population of 16,000,000 distributed over 504,643 square kilometres. If political economists were confident that these curious variations were not purely attributable to the characteristic and constitutional indolence of the census takers, a fine field for speculation and theorizing would be thrown open. As it is, however, they will probably first dispose of other subjects which present more positive premises from which to start. It is a remarkable fact, however, that 46 per cent. of the territory of Spain is still uncultivated. Out of 3,803,991 able-bodied men, 125,000 belong to the clergy, [illegible] to the army, navy and military functionaries, and 478,716 to the nobility. The remainder comprises 47,312 students, 5,763 advocates, 4,851 writers, 27,922 belong to the customs, and [illegible] are servants, forming a total of 1,221,[illegible] men living apart from all agricultural or mechanical labor. The export trade of Spain, which in 1849 was only 27,000,000 francs, rose in 1861 to 865,000,000 francs; but it was only in 1853, '54 and '55 that the exports exceeded the imports.

Having cleared the way with these interesting and valuable statistics, which are as late and reliable, we suppose, as any now accessible to the public, the authoress proceeds to sketch her travels through Spain. It is unnecessary to follow her through all her wanderings, or even to describe the route she took. Her journeyings were unmarked by any exciting incident, and she therefore had all the more time and opportunity to note the habits and customs of the people, which she does with great minuteness and fidelity. She found them honest to the point of chivalry, and as an illustration relates an incident of a Spanish merchant who made a sale of wines to quite a large amount to an Englishman, and who refused to receive interest on the money when it was paid him, although he had let it lie for two or three years in the hands of the purchaser. The people regard an intoxicated man with the greatest contempt, and nickname him a "Wine-skin;" but, according to Mrs. Byrnes' account of the freedom with which the people expectorate, that vile habit should be regarded as a Spanish habit or vice preeminently. She says that the streets, staircases and floors, whether of private houses, public offices, railway carriages, hotels or cafes, are literally perpetually wet from this cause, and as they are never, under any circumstances, washed, the accumulation on their surface is too disgusting to admit of further allusion. Matters are perhaps even worse in the Winter, when the wood or marble floors are covered with matting, for these are no more respected than bare boards or the stone pavements. The gastronomical wants of travelers, save in the matter of bread, as to the excellence of which the author's opinions coincide with those of all other observers in Spain, are very insufficiently provided for. She notes a curious fact in speaking of the manner of threshing corn in Portugal. The corn is first spread out in an open place on a rocky surface; the threshers place themselves in two rows, one on either side of the mass of grain. Those on one side hold their flails in the right hand; those opposite employ the left. As they thresh they lighten their labor by singing, and from time immemorial it has been the custom to simulate the burial service—one side singing the versicle and the other the response. All the words are parodied, but the intention is by no means irreverent. The burden of the song which is sung first by the alternate sides and then altogether, is as follows: "Oh, ye bearers who carry out my husband to burial, beware that you graze not [illegible] sheet against the wall, lest ye disturb his repose." No one seems able to account for this strange custom.

The description given of Madrid and of the Queen's manner of living is very entertaining, quite as much so as any part of the book. To illustrate the author's style and the minuteness with which she made her observations we extract one or two paragraphs:

> "Glass is a scarce commodity in the Peninsula. It is manufactured, and is even made into window-glass, such as it is; but the art of producing any pane larger than a foot square seems to be wholly unknown. It is blown, as sheet glass is with us, and is wavy at the best, the consequence being, that it is very indifferent in quality and very dear in price. If a pane of glass gets broken, it is actually worth while here to 'lead' it in half a dozen places, and, as this is of frequent occurrence, it seems to follow that this course is preferable to replacing it. The disfigurement to the palace is manifest, for all the nobly-proportioned windows are filled up with this wretched material; and in order to simulate the large panes they are incapable of manufacturing, they unblushingly resort to the unsatisfactory and most unsightly contrivance of fixing one pane on the edge of another. Besides the bad appearance, this course is open to the objectionable consequence of necessarily breaking every atom of glass in the sash, if one of the lower panes should be smashed. Here, as in Italy, putty is a material unknown, and the glass is leaded into the rabbet.
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> The royal stables are systematically constructed. They are of great extent and form an important department. They are visited with great eagerness and interest on Mondays, when the public are admitted very freely into every nook and corner. On the occasion of our visit all except our own party were Spaniards. This portion of the building is substantial and handsome, and is in every respect worthy of the remainder of the edifice. The Queen's carriages are shown first, and are about a hundred and twenty-five in number. Among them are some curiosities and antiquities, the most venerable of these being the first carriage ever used in Spain—the vehicle of Charles Quint. It is a monstrous machine, and, like the ark in more particulars than one, looks as if it might have been an hundred years a-preparing. It is 'constructed to hold' six persons, and is chiefly made of carved ebony, with a great deal of ornamentation. It is wide at the top, narrowing toward the bottom, and has neither windows nor doors to close the wide opening on either side; in fact, it is altogether similar to those immortalized by Velasquez and other painters of those days. Another antediluvian-looking, but much more modern construction is an emblematical triumphal car, built for and used by Ferdinand VII. It is a most theatrical combination, and, *tout roi qu'il était*, his Majesty must, when in it, or on it, have looked very much like 'Mengin' at a Boulevard fair. Then there is the state-coach, and the coronation carriage, distinguished by being surmounted by a crown enriched with precious stones. Next comes a very elaborate vehicle, in form and adornment much in the *style de l'Empire*, richly and curiously inlaid with exquisitely fine miniatures in medallions, mother-o'-pearl, tortoiseshell, and green and yellow gold leaves, in delicate wreaths and borders.
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> There is a very elegant *char-à-bancs*, which may be termed a pic-nic carriage, used chiefly in Summer at Aranjuez; a richly ornamented and most elegantly designed sledge, shaped like a dragon, the seat being fixed behind, with stirups for the driver who sits astride on it. It is handsomely finished, the scales being gilded and picked out with scarlet. There are silver *cascabeles* fixed to it. Near this stands a costlily got up dog-cart, a curricle with silver-gilt bar, several open phaetons, barouches, coaches, chariots, traveling-carriages, waggonettes, go-carts, velocipedes, and finally, perambulators. All are arranged in rows, with many-liveried attendants to wait upon them; but it was very difficult to get any information out of these valets respecting their inanimate but certainly very *roués* charges.
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> The state carriages are individualized by separate names, and when following each other in a procession, are recognized as distinct personalities."

Entertaining as these volumes are they have faults which every reader will notice. The style is exceedingly diffuse, the narrative so full of repetition, every incident, however trivial, is so carefully noted, as to render the story tedious, and an unpardonable tendency to make bad puns constantly manifests itself. A condensation of the two volumes into one would have made this one of the most valuable and entertaining works on Spain lately published, and yet the author promises a third volume, to be devoted to the southern and southeastern provinces of the kingdom. The typography of these volumes is unexceptionable, and the illustrations are excellent.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. By Henry M. Field, D. D. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

If the Atlantic Cable should be stricken dumb again to-morrow, those who projected and executed the great enterprise would none the less deserve praise for the perseverance they have displayed through twelve long years of the most arduous toil and trying anxiety. Their energy merited the success it finally achieved, no less that attention might be called to the trials and great discouragements through which they pushed their way, and which might otherwise have passed unrecorded and been forgotten, than as a reward for the vast outlay of money involved in the stupendous experiments which preceded the final accomplishment of the work. So many attempts were made before success was reached, and the circumstances of failure were so minutely detailed on each occasion, that the public had become wearied with the reiteration, and, as a consequence the vexation at the stupidity of the blundering British Admiral at Halifax, who thought Mr. Field had complimented him by transmitting twenty-five copies of the cable diary for his private perusal, when they were intended for the New-York Press—the stupidity of this Admiral, we say, did not provoke so much indignation as merriment. Still it was necessary that a full history of the Atlantic Cable, from the inception of the idea to the actual accomplishment of the fact, should be written, and it is certainly most fitting that the task should fall into the hands of Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., a brother of Cyrus W. Field, to whose indomitable energy the cable is to be, let us hope, a lasting monument. Mr. Field's record begins with a history of the construction of the telegraph line to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The project, it seems, originated with Dr. Mullock, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, who broached the idea in a St. John's newspaper, in a communication dated Nov. 8, 1840. Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne, a practical telegraph constructor, at once appreciated the importance of the idea, and in 1851 initiated a movement for building a line from St. John's to Cape Ray. The enterprise miscarried, and the Company which had undertaken it finally failed, involving Mr. Gisborne in all kinds of difficulties and compelling him to sacrifice every penny he possessed. Subsequently Mr. Gisborne laid claim to having first conceived the idea of running a submarine line across the ocean, but Mr. Field disputes this assertion with some warmth, although he concedes him the highest praise for what he undertook to accomplish in Newfoundland. In 1854 Mr. Gisborne left Halifax and came to this City with the purpose of getting relief from his difficulties from those who were equally involved with himself, but in this he failed. At the same time he did his utmost to revive the old project, and accidentally met at the Astor House Mr. Matthew D. Field, an engineer who had been engaged in building railroads and suspension bridges at the South and West. Mr. Field heard Mr. Gisborne's story with interest, and engaged to speak of it to his brother, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who had retired from business the year before, and who had just returned from a six months' tour in South America. Mr. Field, the historian of the cable, writes:

> "Accordingly Mr. Matthew D. Field introduced the subject, but found his brother disinclined to embark in any new undertaking. Though still a young man, his life had been for many years one of incessant devotion to business. He had accumulated an ample fortune, and was not disposed to renew the cares, the anxieties, and the fatigues of his former life. But listening to the details of a scheme which had in it much to excite interest, and which by its very difficulty stimulated the spirit of enterprise, he at length consented to see Mr. Gisborne, and sent to invite him to his house. Accordingly he came, and spent an evening describing the route of his proposed telegraph, and the points it was to connect. After he left, Mr. Field took the globe which was standing in the library, and began to turn it over. It was while thus studying the globe that the idea first occurred to him that the telegraph might be carried further still, and *be made to span the Atlantic Ocean*. This idea, as will soon appear, was not original with Mr. Field, though he was to be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, to carry it out. It was indeed a new idea to *him*; but it had long been a matter of speculation with scientific minds, though their theories had never attracted his attention. But once he had grasped the idea, it took strong hold of his imagination, and led him to entertain the Newfoundland scheme, as preliminary to the other. Had the former stood alone, he would never have undertaken it. He cared little about shortening communication with Europe merely by a day or two, by relays of boats and carrier-pigeons! But it was the hope of further and grander results that inspired him, and gave him courage to enter on a work of which no man could foresee the end."

And here was the germ of the Atlantic Telegraph. It was a curious coincidence that when Mr. Field wrote to Lieut. Maury, then at the head of the National Observatory at Washington, he received a prompt reply stating that in a letter to Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, the Lieutenant had already called attention to the wonderful adaptation to this very purpose of the ocean bottom between Newfoundland and Ireland, as revealed by the soundings of Lieut. Berryman. In this letter of Lieut. Maury, which bears date Feb. 22, 1854, there occurs the following passage which seems almost prophetic in the light of recent events:

> "Whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship big enough, to lay a coil of wire sixteen hundred miles in length; though I have no fear but that the enterprise and ingenuity of the age, whenever called on with these problems, will be ready with a satisfactory and practical solution of them. I simply address myself at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, and as far as that, the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep sea."

To Prof. Morse, also, the credit of equal, if not of even greater foresight is also due. In a letter written as early as Aug. 10, 1843, to John C. Spencer, then Secretary of the Treasury, Professor Morse had detailed the results of certain experiments made in the harbor of New-York to show the power of electricity to communicate at great distances, at the close of which he says:

> "The practical inference from this law is, that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean! Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

The vicissitudes through which the enterprise passed, including the failure of the first attempt in 1855, to lay a cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the success of the second effort in 1856; the miscarriage of the first expedition in 1857 to lay the Atlantic Cable itself; the temporary success achieved in 1858 when the wire was laid and worked for a few days, and the renewal and failure of the attempt in 1865, are all detailed in this volume, but the facts have been so recently recapitulated, and at such length in the columns of the Times that it is unnecessary to review them here. The closing chapter of the book sketching the expedition which has at last achieved the success so long waited for and so perseveringly worked for will prove a disappointment to the majority of readers, for it simply summarises statements which have already been made repeatedly, and in a fuller and more interesting form, during the last month or two in the daily journals. Certainly, since this volume is designed to stand as the official history of the undertaking, it would have been much better if it had been held back until it could have included, at least in an appendix, the diary of the last expedition, for it is but reasonable to suppose that the British Admiral, who it is clear has never had any experience in publishing newspapers, may yet be induced, when the requirements of red tape shall have been complied with, to surrender a document which was never intended for his individual perusal. It was hardly necessary that an apology should be made for the prominence given in this volume to the name of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, for the history of this enterprise could not have been written without bringing it forward frequently.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LATIN GRAMMAR. By Peter Bullions, D. D. Revised by Charles D. Morris, late Rector of Trinity School. New-York.

The merits of Dr. Bullions' system are too fully understood and appreciated by all instructors to make it necessary to call attention to them in detail. Mr. Morris has here given the Latin grammar of Dr. Bullions a thorough revision, availing himself of the latest researches by German philosophists and others, and he expresses the hope that the manual now presented to the public "may be judged to contain as clear a statement of the principles of the language as is consistent with a scientific treatment of them, and to embody the best and most useful results of the very successful study which has been devoted to the subject by the scholars of Europe." In the arrangement of the book typographical elegance has very judiciously been sacrificed to secure the necessary prominence for those points and principles which it is essential to impress upon the mind of the student.

Miscellaneous.

—Quite a novel conception in the way of a singing book, particularly for Sunday Schools, has been happily carried out by Mr. Philip Phillips. It is called the *Singing Pilgrim*, and consists of three parts. The first part is the Singing Pilgrim proper, in which the design has been to furnish hymns giving expansion to the different features of Christian experience developed in *Pilgrim's Progress*, and the second part are miscellaneous Sunday School hymns, and the third part contains hymns adapted to all the purposes of Christian worship. Much of the music is original, but the hymns are for the most part selections.

—Mr. Charles N. Emerson, Assessor of the Tenth District of Massachusetts, has compiled and Messrs. Sam. Bowles & Co., of Springfield, have published an *Internal Revenue Guide* which contains all the laws codified and arranged in their appropriate places, with all amendments substituted for sections or parts of sections repealed, with decisions, rulings, tables of taxation exemptions, stamp duties, &c. Such a work is indispensable to all connected in any way with the Internal Revenue Department. This *Guide*, beside its other advantages, has a full digest and alphabetical index.

—A useful manual for army officers has just been issued by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. It gives the customs of service as derived from law and regulations, and is meant to be a hand-book of military administration for officers of the line, showing the specific duties of each grade, from the lowest to the highest, thus enabling those who may be promoted to a new grade to know what they have to do and how to do it. Gen. A. V. Kautz is the compiler of this valuable manual.

—Sir Morton Peto's discussion of the question of taxation, comprising a general examination, with the financial policy of Great Britain, has been republished here by D. Appleton & Co. Very many of the principles developed are directly applicable to our own system of taxation, and the work therefore has decided value for our own financiers.

—Mr. T. E. Perkins, whose reputation as a composer of music for Sunday Schools is steadily extending, has just published a little book called *The Golden Promise*. The melodies are striking and attractive, and for the most part so simple the children will readily catch and retain them.

Books Received.

Customs of Service for Officers of the Army, as Derived from Law and Regulations and Practiced in the United States Army.—Being a Handbook of Military Administration for Officers of the Line, showing the specific duties of each grade from the lowest to the highest, enabling officers promoted to a new grade to know what they have to do and how to do it. By August V. Kautz, Capt. Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Brig. and Brev. Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers. 32mo, pp. 389. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

English Travelers and Italian Brigands. A Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By W. J. C. Moens. With a Map and several Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 355. Harper & Brothers.

Inside: a Chronicle of Secession. By George F. Harrington. With Illustrations by Thomas Nast. 8vo, pp. 223. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Principles of Latin Grammar, comprising the substance of the most approved Grammars extant, with an Appendix and complete Index. For the use of Schools and Colleges. By Peter Bullions, D. D. Revised by Charles D. Morris. 12mo, pp. 390. Sheldon & Co.

The Medical Register of the City of New-York, for the year commencing June 1, 1866. Published under the supervision of the New-York Medico-Historical Society. Guido Furman, M.D., Editor. 12mo, pp. 308. New-York: printed by Edward O. Jenkins.

Jenny Ambrose; or, Life in the Eastern States. By the Author of "Lights and Shadows of Factory Life." 8vo, pp. 116. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The Lady's and Gentleman's Science of Etiquette. By Count D'Orsay and Countess de Calabrella. 8vo, pp. 126. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The House by the Church-yard; a Novel. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu: Author of "Wylder's Hand," "Uncle Silas," &c. Three volumes in one: 12 mo, pp. 528. Carleton.

Our Neighbors in the Corner House; A Novel. By T. S. Arthur. 12mo, pp. 291. New-York: Carleton.

Among the Guerrillas. By Edmund Kirke, Author of "Among the Pines," &c.: 12mo, pp. 286. New-York: Carleton.

Taxation; its Levy and Expenditures, past and future; being an inquiry into our Financial Policy. By Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart. M. P. for Finsbury. 1863. 8vo, pp. 255. D. Appleton & Co.

The Singing Pilgrim. By Philip Phillips: 8vo, pp. 126. New-York and Cincinnati: Philip Phillips & Co.

COMMENCEMENT.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

The Sixty-first Anniversary—The Baccalaureate—Anniversary of the Literary Societies—The Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Middlebury, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of this College has been held during the present week. The exercises began with the usual Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday afternoon, by Rev. Harvey D. Kitchell, D. D., the President elect. The sermon was delivered in the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Hyde, pastor,) which was densely crowded by an intelligent audience, anxious to hear the new President. The preacher discoursed upon the fact of men exercising a powerful influence for good or evil, one upon another, that they unconsciously transfused their own character into the souls of others, and exhorted his hearers to feel the responsibility of their influence, and to be good, that this power may be wielded on the side of virtue. The sermon was appropriate and produced a favorable impression upon the minds of the audience. On Monday evening a very pleasant concert was extemporized by a few graduates who met here after years of separation. Glees, solos, duetts and choruses were executed with great skill, and secured the hearty applause of the large audience which the fame of the singers had attracted.

On Tuesday at 11 o'clock the Philomathesian Society formed in procession at the college, and headed by the Fort Edward Band, marched to the church, where they and a respectable audience listened to a good address by Hon. George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, Vt., upon the topic "Learning the Principal Safeguard of Liberty and Order."

In the afternoon the Philadelphian Society were addressed by Rev. E. A. Park, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary. The speaker considered the great lack of ministers in order to supply the moral wastes of our country and the world, and presented very clearly and forcibly those errors of opinion and practice which deterred men from entering the ministry, and especially advocated the increase of the educational apparatus of schools and colleges where young men are trained for the ministry. The church was crowded, and the large audience listened with profound attention to the very able discourse. Long before the opening of the doors, even before sunset, the young people began to throng the porch of the church to gain admittance to the prize speaking. Long before the exercises began the large church was densely crowded, so that it seemed impossible for another person to obtain standing room. The exercises consisted of declamations by four members of the freshmen and four of the sophomore classes. The speakers acquitted themselves with credit. Prof. Kellogg presided.

Wednesday was occupied with the exercises of the Alumni. These attracted a large number, many of whom came from a distance. Among these was Judge Henry Chipman, of Detroit, of the class of 1803, the oldest living graduate. This College numbers about 1,100 alumni. These comprise many distinguished persons, and Alma Mater has no reason to blush when she looks upon her children. She counts among them fifteen members of Congress, among whom were Hon. Rollin C. Mallory, and Senator Foot. She has produced four Governors for Vermont, and one for New-York—Silas Wright, of honorable memory. Among instructors her children are abundant. She has furnished 18 College Presidents, 60 Professors and over 100 teachers of academies and high schools. Beside she has produced 460 Ministers of the Gospel, many of whom have stood in the foremost places in the pulpits of the land. Thirty of these have been and are missionaries among the heathen. The influence of the College in supplying the Church with a ministry has been most salutary. In proportion to numbers few colleges can show a more honorable or useful record.

One Alumni of this College is worthy of mention in this connection. This is Prof. Martin H. Freeman, of the Liberia College, and late of the Avery Institute, in Pennsylvania. He is a colored man, a good scholar and a remarkably fine speaker. The faculty count him an honor to the institution. At 11 o'clock the Alumni assembled to hear the annual oration and poem. Prof. John J. Owen, D. D., of New-York, of the class of 1828, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Edward Hall, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, of the class of 1826. The oration was delivered by Joseph H. Barrett, Esq., of Washington City, of the class of 1845. The speaker's theme was "Ideal Faith and Intention as Related to Reality." The speaker dwelt upon the power of ideas to create a new world, as a theatre for the mind's action, which should be quite distinct from the real world, and of the power which ideology had in moulding the natural world and outward events so as to subserve the aims of the mind. Matter itself when divested of its external properties is reduced to a substance which seems akin to spirit, and idea seems to pervade all nature. He pointed out the dangers which were incident to youth in determining the relation of the ideal and the practical, and exhorted to the cultivation of the finest and noblest ideas, and developing these in lives of practical benevolence and usefulness.

The poet of the occasion, E. B. Sherman, Esq., of the class of 1860, was not present. In his absence, John G. Saxe, Esq., of the class of 1839, consented to deliver his poem on New-England, which was received with rapturous applause.

The alumni dinner was spread at the Addison House. About 150 guests sat down to the table, thirty of them being ladies, friends of the junior members. The feast of Oratory and of Poetry, with the wholesome interregnum, had sharpened the appetite of the diners, so that they did not neglect the good things before them. After the removal of the cloth, there was a genial flow of wit and humor. Speeches were made by Prof. Owen, the President, Hon. Henry Chipman, President Kitchel, Prof. Park, Judge Parker, of New York State; Prof. Charles Mead, Prof. James. D. Butler, of the University of Wisconsin; John G. Saxe, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. W. W. Winchester, Ex-President Labaree, and others. The feast continued till near 5 o'clock, when the company sang "Old Hundred," and adjourned. A very pleasant social gathering was held in the evening, at the President's levee, in the spacious mansion and beautiful grounds of Mrs. Wainwright, which were opened for this purpose. A large company were assembled, and, to those who were familiar with the company, it was accounted one of the most pleasant incidents of the Commencement season.

The most important feature of the Commencement proceedings in the estimation of the friends of the College, was the inauguration of the President elect into office, on Thursday morning. Ex-President Labaree presided. Rev. E. Young, D. D., of Lynne, N. H., offered prayer. The Rev. Dr. Labaree, who has occupied the Presidential chair for twenty-five years past, in the name of the Trustees, tendered the incoming President their warmest congratulations, with the charter and the keys of the College edifice, and unfolded the nature of the duties expected of him.

Rev. Dr. Kitchel having accepted these symbols of trust confided in him, proceeded in an able and forcible address to unfold the great ends to be attained by College education. These were, he declared, to develop complete manhood, thoroughly furnished for all work with the mastery of all the powers of the individual, and using for the noblest aims. Another end was to develop this complete manhood in the noblest minds—those whom God has endowed with the noblest birth qualities. Our educational system calls out these, so that our Colleges become collections of the most gifted youth.

Education, the speaker declared, included a systematic, healthy and perfect *development* of all the physical, mental and moral powers, each in their fullness and order—their *discipline*, so that they shall be under the perfect command of the will, and be used with all their power as it directs, and a moral culture which shall direct these developed and trained faculties to the noblest ends, subjecting these generated forces to law and duty.

This is the work this college should perform in the future as in the past. It had been made by its founders the child of God and of the people. This was its great endowment, and with this, her friends can have faith in its success. The inaugural address throughout was well conceived and eloquently expressed, and delighted all the listeners. The trustees, alumni and guests dined in a hasty manner at the Addison House. The near approach of the hour for the commencement exercises forbid indulgence of appetite or any post-prandial effusions.

In the afternoon the Church was densely crowded, notwithstanding the rain, and the exercises possessed a special interest to all the assembly. After prayer by the President, the graduating class delivered their orations in the following order, viz.:

Oratio Salutatoria—Leroy Matthew Pierce, Londonderry, Vt.
Oration—The Resistance of Enemies weaker than the Inertia of Friends—Willard Deming Brown, New-Haven, Vt.
Oration—The Essay Style *vs.* the Oratorical—Royal Jerome Eddy, Winhall, Vt.
Oration—The Freedom of the American—Julius Sprague Grinnell, Massena, N. Y.
Oration—Christianity an International Bond—Harry James Porter, Rutland, Vt.
Oration—The Ethics of Criticism—Abner Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Oration—Interests, not Men, Shape our National Policy—Oscar Hamlin Stearns, Shirley Village, Mass.
Philosophical Oration—The Dynamic Power of Sin—Eugene John Ranslow, Georgia, Vt.
Valedictory Oration—The Laws of War an Index of Civilization—Nathan Round Nichols, Danby, Vt.
Master's Oration—Nathan Button Smith.

The following degrees were conferred, viz: The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following, viz: Willard D. Brown, R. J. Eddy, J. S. Grinnell, N. R. Nichols, L. M. Pierce, H. J. Porter, E. J. Ranslow, A. B. Shepard, Abner Smith, O. H. Stearns and Thomas S. Ford.

The degree of A. M. in course was conferred upon the following, viz: Lyman H. Blake, Myron L. Story and N. B. Smith.

The following Honorary degrees were conferred, viz: A. M., Rev. Bennett Eaton, Middlebury, Vt.; Rev. E. A. Wyman, Essex, N. Y.; M. D. Brennan and E. Conant. D. D., Rev. Newman Hall, London, Eng.; Rev. Norman Seaver, Rutland Vt., LL. D., Hon. Henry Chipman, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. John G. Saxe, Albany, N. Y.

The benediction was pronounced by the President, and the large audience slowly dismissed. The music during the exercises of the day has been furnished by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. The latter give a concert this evening, which is attended by a large and appreciative audience, and is one of the events of the commencement.

The Trustees has elected G. W. Webber, of Lowell, Mass., Professor of Intellectual Philosopy.

Before closing my letter I must drop a word for this beautiful region. Picturesque, romantic, grand and fertile, it combines the useful and the pleasant in delightful proportions. Few rides are superior to that afforded by the Rutland and Burlington Railroad along the shore of Lake Champlain and through the valley of Otter Creek. Pleasant drives abound in this vicinity, as to Grand View Mountain, Dunmon Lake and other localities. Otter Creek affords excellent water-power, and Belden's Falls is a romantic cataract, well worthy a visit. Here is power enough to found a Northern Lowell. A Company have recently opened a large quarry at North Middlebury, and are obtaining great quantities of superior white marble. Visitors may find beauty, health and pleasure in this quiet, classic ground of the Green Mountain State.

L.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Third Day's Proceedings—Address of Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds—Miscellaneous Discussions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Burlington, Vt., Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

After a song by the members of the Institute, conducted by Mr. Gordon, of Boston, prayer was offered at the opening of the session this morning by Rev. Mr. Ware, of this city.

The general subject of "schools" being taken up for consideration, Mr. Convers, of Burlington, Superintendent of the Schools of the city, spoke of the effect of the unconscious personal influence of teachers, and by a reference to the different effect produced by the wind and the sun, as related in fable, in removing the traveler's cloak, he endeavored to show the difference between two very marked classes of teachers—the one fretting and noisy, the other calm and quiet.

Mr. Ladd, of Providence, spoke of the importance of a more general introduction into our higher schools of some instruction in regard to the nature and obligations of governments of different kinds, from that of the school district to that of the United States.

Mr. Henry Sawyer, of Middletown, Conn., concurred with the last speaker; but the difficulty in teaching civil polity and the nature of government, especially our own, is that there is not any suitable text-book provided, so far as he knew.

Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, made an address. Civil polity is, he said, the frame-work of government; it has nothing to do with the policy of government and ends of government. That is the latest and best definition of civil polity. We speak of civil polity and of ecclesiastical polity. It relates only to the way in which the ends of State or church are carried out, and has nothing to do with the particular political opinions of a party or religious views of a church. We were born into our civil polity. It was created by our fathers; and our business is to maintain it intact, so far, at least, as the spirit of our institutions is concerned.

Messrs. Todd, Philbrick and Sherwin, of Massachusetts, Mr. Mowry, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Richards, of Washington, D. C., continued the discussion, each of them urging the desirableness of having some better text-book on the subject than now exists.

A resolution of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL.D., was then offered, and eulogistic remarks were made by Mr. Merrick Lyon, Prof. Harkness and Mr. Mowry, of Rhode Island.

At 11 o'clock, Hon. Geo. F. Edmonds, Senator from Vermont, was introduced as the lecturer, to supply the place and occupy the hour assigned to Prof. Greene, of Rhode Island, he having been unable to be present.

The honorable speaker commenced by referring to the universal tendency of human nature to fly off from that which is, sober, trite and solid to the charms of the fanciful, fresh and startling. Related to this is the tendency to look to physical and material forces as the ultimate sources of power and progress. The legitimate fruit of this has been to disparage learning as such, and as a primary means of human advancement, and to lead men to confound empiricism with the fundamental principles of things. The events of the last six years have developed this tendency. But the day of war and tumult is now, for the time, over, and the noise of avenging blows is slowly dying away in the distance. The speaker announced his theme to be "The Consideration of Learning as the Principal Safeguard of Liberty and Order." The history of the rise and progress of learning in every age and country proves the connection of general learning with safety and order, while its absence has been attended with insecurity to life and property. At the date of the Christian era, learning stood among nations not absolutely or nearly barbaric as one of the admitted elements of organized society, in some degree honored, respected and appealed to. It had given society a somewhat extended notion of natural law, and had framed for society codes and regulations to some extent commensurate with the wants of nations and races as they then existed. Having referred to the incoming of Christianity as an element in human society, and to the period following, through the dark ages, and passing over the growth and development of literature and law through the middle and modern ages, he gave, as illustrations of his subject, the condition of Prussia on the one hand and of Spain on the other, as showing how, among a people where education is made the subject of interest and protection by Government, to such an extent that every child between the ages of seven and fourteen is required to attend school, the rights of all are secure; and now, among a people like those of Spain—a country lacking any system of instruction—the miseries of life far outnumber its blessings. In this country are illustrations, said the speaker, familiar to all—New-England on the one side and the Southern States on the other. Such a system as that of slavery could not have survived in a community having a system of public instruction. For even if the instruction had been limited to whites, the non-slaveholders would have seen their true interest to be the abolition of slavery. The influence of learning, carried to its legitimate results, and pervading all classes of society, will be to lead the masses to see the value of learning to themselves and their children; and they will learn that "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—these three alone—lead life to sovereign power." With reverence for self comes respect for others; with knowledge of self comes knowledge of the same laws that govern others, and by consequence a knowledge of and respect for the rights of others, which, being attained, the advancement of society in the paths of peace and prosperity is made certain. The speaker closed by reminding his audience that in true society there is a brotherhood in all pursuits and callings, that all are workers in the same vineyard. We may not see the growth of our labors; we may not measure the good we have done; yet there is growth and good. Let our continuance in well doing be patient. Though the lingering hours bring us no great reward, persistence and endurance are but other names for victory. And when at last the long results of time shall have shown our places and values in the rounded whole of this life, though haply there may not, as around the heads of heroes, gather around us the lustre of many departed days, in a radiance that culminates as it recedes, still we shall have some just place and share in the estimation which after times will surely bestow upon the "unknown soldiers" who have fallen upon the battle-fields of life, in the solitary glory of good deeds done.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Election of Officers.—At the opening of the afternoon session the first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. William E. Sheldon, of Boston, Mass., was chosen President.

Resolutions were adopted by the Institute of the customary character in view of the decease during the last year of James S. Eaton, of Andover; W. J. Adams, of Dorchester; and W. B. Fowle, of Boston. Mr. Sherwin, of Boston; Wolton, of Lawrence; and Philbrick, of Boston, in appropriate remarks seconded the resolutions, paying deserved expressions of regard for the memory of the departed.

A discussion was then taken up on the "Place of the Sciences and the Classics in a Liberal Education." Prof. Harkness spoke earnestly and ably in favor of retaining the classics in the place they now occupy in most of the Colleges of our country, and at the same time allowing more time to the sciences. Prof. Anderson, of Cambridge, thought the study of the classics was commenced too early in life, and that too much time was given to it. Boys preparing for a course at Harvard commence at ten the study of Latin, and they are kept at it till they enter College, when they know little or nothing of the sciences, and cannot speak or write their "mother tongue." They leave College with little knowledge of the sciences, and never learn.

Miss Seaver, of the Normal School, Oswego, N. Y., then gave an exemplification of object-teaching, having a class of children from the city.

Mr. Calkins, Assistant Superintendant of the public schools in the City of New-York, followed, giving some statements in regard to the results of the introduction of object-teaching into the schools of New-York. The habits of closer observation acquired by the processes of teaching object-lessons were important in their influence in the acquisition of other branches, as the perceptions of the children were quickened, and they observed things more readily and correctly.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Institute was devoted, as usual, to short addresses by different gentlemen, giving briefly some account of the systems of education in their several localities, and the present condition and prospects of the cause.

Mr. A. P. Stone spoke for Maine, Mr. Calkins for New-York, making an interesting statement of the amount of work to be done in the City of New-York alone, where, as he said, two thousand teachers are employed, who receive $1,125,000 a year, and teach about 200,000 children.

Mr. Dougall, of the Montreal *Witness*, gave an interesting account of the condition of education in Canada. Where the Protestant people prevail, he said, the system of instruction is good, but in the Catholic section they teach scarce anything but prayer and catechism—the tenets of the Church of Rome.

Mr. Ladd spoke for Rhode Island, eulogizing the State excessively, and praising her facilities for raising turkeys, geese and clams.

Prof. Monroe, by invitation, recited, to the great delight of the audience, the piece entitled "The Frenchman and the Rats." Hon. J. S. Adams, Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, spoke for his State, criticising some matters rather severely. David Crosby, Esq., of Nashua, represented New-Hampshire. Mr. Morrison spoke for California, giving a hopeful account of education there, and stating, as a fact, that San Francisco has the best High-school building in the Union. Mr. Richardson represented Washington, D. C. Mr. D. B. Hagar, of Salem, spoke for Normal Schools generally, and the evening, till 10 o'clock, was fully spent in a profitable manner in listening to the remarks of the gentlemen named and others.

The meeting of the evening and of the year was closed in the usual manner, by singing the doxology, "Be thou, O God, exalted high," &c.

The people of Burlington have exhibited an unusual degree of hospitality, and received the hearty thanks of the institute for their generous reception of about 350 female teachers.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

EASTERN SUMMER RESORTS.

Nahant and its Surroundings—Who Live There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Nahant, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

Since the destruction by fire of the spacious Nahant House in the Autumn of 1861, there has been no public house here of any considerable dimensions. At the present time the only one here will accommodate not more than fifty. But cottages, and mansions of a varied and bizarre style of architecture, uniform only in their elegance and display of taste, cover this commanding headland. These charming villas are occupied by their owners, and the spot has become a private Summer residing place rather than a resort for the ebb and flow of the multitude. In many places where an inviting cove or sightly point meet the eye and attract the stranger, the words "Private Property" or "Bathing and Picnics not allowed," testify not only to the private nature of the place, but to the great attractions which ocean presents here.

This group of Summer residences cannot be less than fifty or sixty in number, and affords a very pleasing sight as seen from the little steamer which comes here twice a day from Boston. The cove which forms the landing is on the western side, and on the left as you enter is seen Prof. Longfellow's residence. One of the most striking things in its appearance is the roof, which is of the pure French pattern. Indeed, the roofs of all these villas are observable, from the attention and taste given to them. The fondness for a jaunty and attractive Summer covering to the head seems to have communicated itself to the covering for man's Summer abiding-place. The view from this residence of Prof. Longfellow is a pleasing combination of the water and the mainland, toward the northwest, extending over Lynn Bay to Chelsea and the back country, while on the South the eye almost loses itself in trying to discern the south shore of Massachusetts Bay. The view out upon the great Atlantic is excluded, which would seem like a deprivation to so great a student of nature and of the lands *outre mer*. It is situated, however, by the sea-washed rocks and the much-talking wave may here whisper to the poet of the mysteries of ocean. Near by Prof. Longfellow's is the Lawrence Villa. This is surrounded by a double piazza, and covered by a roof extending over all, of so gradual an inclination as to suggest a resemblance to the oriental bed chambers in the sky. On the right of the landing-place is the cottage formerly occupied by Prescott, the historian. It is over the Swallow's Cave, and almost entirely surrounded by the weather beaten rocks of the ocean. On the side of the headland, facing the ocean, is the residence of Motley, brother of the historian. Adjacent is the cottage of Prof. Agassiz, of most unique and Summery aspect. This was also the Summer residence of President Felton. It is some twenty feet directly above the dashing water, and so near that one could step from the door upon the rock which here borders the land. The prospect is most delightful out upon the unlimited ocean, and the situation most favorable for "Seaside Studies."

The cottage formerly owned by Fremont is occupied by Jordan, the dry goods merchant of Boston. It is called the "Log Cabin," is said to be the oldest of the group, and its appearance does not disapprove the assertion. Unlike another celebrated dwelling known by this *soubriquet*, this is actually built of logs and the moss-covered roof so deceives the eye of the stranger that he wonders at the antiquity of the building. It is another proof how closely man's skill can imitate Time's hand.

This entire group of residences, each with its rich and ample piazza-room and finely hedged grounds, so contrasts with the rough rock-bound spot that one is at first struck with the skill and wealth of man here displayed, forgetting for the moment the ocean. But the sense of the sublime and grand in nature which the ocean is sure to excite, soon recalls one's thoughts to itself. You here realize if anywhere that the ocean covers two-thirds of that globe on which we live, and it presents itself to the mind the symbol of vastness. Thoreau walked up and down, in sunshine and in rain, on Cape Cod, that he might drink in the true feeling which its vastness and sublimity should inspire, in order, he said, that it might not seem to him a mere pond on a large scale, as it does to the imagination of the countryman. From East Point, near the situation of the old "Nahant House," the view is hardly surpassed for its grandeur and sublimity. You stand some hundred feet above the waves and look down upon the rough, red rocks, niched and seamed by the beating of Ocean's storms. Although the sea is to-day comparatively tranquil, an occasional wave rushing in and tossing up the sea-weeds attached to the rocks, like a lion playing with its main, you see in its every feature fury and wrath and power. Sitting on these cliffs at "Eastern Point" we must feel that there are other "Seaside Studies" than of the lichens of the beach.

"Pulpit Rock" forms the extreme point seaward of Nahant. It is an enormous mass of rock standing by itself, which old ocean, as in so many other instances, has left in such position and of such shape as to indicate the name given to it. Not far from "Pulpit Rock" is the "Swallow Cave." Ten feet wide and five feet high at the entrance, it extends through the cliff a distance of seventy feet. At high tide the water fills it, but at low tide a man can walk through it from opening to opening, finding in the interior a chamber of considerably larger dimensions than either of the openings. "Spouting Horn" is an inlet in a large flat rock, and is found near Prof. Agassiz's residence. It is seen from the promenade, thirty feet above. Broad at the mouth, it curves into the rock, diminishing in breadth so that at half tide the sea rushing in, is forced up in a jet at its narrow extremity.

We rejoined the railroad for our trip further East at Lynn, distant four miles from Nahant. The drive thither extends over the narrow neck which joins Great Nahant to the mainland. Nahant Bay lies on one side and Lynn harbor on the other, while for a mile you drive over the hard Nahant beach. From the beach is obtained a fine view of the noted Egg Rock, towering up like a natural fortress in the centre of Nahant Bay. We do not wonder that so many pencils have reproduced it as a souvenir of a sea-side visit, and an object of beauty.

The natural attractions and cool breezes of Nahant, increased by the art and labor of man, are so great that one would hardly suppose anything beside needful to augment the gratification already existing. But the equipages, we understand, compare favorably with former days, and the promenade and beach are gay with them. Unfortunately, our brief visit here has been at a time when Jupiter, with frowning brow, has kept in the fashionable and numerous turnouts. The croquet sets, however, were standing on nearly every cottage lawn, and found some patrons.

In our progress eastward we shall find nothing in social refinement and elegance equal to Nahant, however much in nature may be superior to it. But by as much as nature surpasses man in her unrivaled creations and combinations, by so much we shall find the isles of Maine and the mountain peaks and rocky fortresses of Mount Desert engaging our attention and admiration, causing us to forget the gay and fashionable for the sublime, beautiful and health-giving.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

A Superior Fog—The Grand Island Hermit—Through the Woods—Munising Falls—Behind the Falls—A Venturesome Correspondent—He Climbs a Precipice—The Pictured Rocks—The Ideal and the Actual—An Ancient Town—The Country About Marquette.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Marquette, Lake Superior,
Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

One of the deep fogs peculiar to the Lake country, so obscured the lake from view yesterday morning, that doubts were felt as to the feasibility of making the proposed trip to Munising. These fogs are common along the south shore when northwest winds prevail, and are very dense. They appear sometimes with the suddenness of magic, completely covering and hiding the lake; and disappear almost as unexpectedly as they came—rising in clouds to the sky. So the present fog went; and as we steamed out of the harbor at about 10 A. M., the sun shone brilliantly over the scene where but a little while before all had been impenetrable gloom. Far away upon the mountain-sides, the mist could be seen lingering in light cloud-patches upon the green of the trees. The water over which we rode, a large and merry party of Marquetters and tourists, was as smooth as the sleeping surface of a valley-nestled pond. The eye rests comforted upon these waters, even when the sun shines glaringly, for they are a deep, dark green. The breeze was strong and cool.

About half-past one we neared Grand Island, and the residence of Mr. Williams, "the Grand Island Hermit," was presently pointed out to me. It is a plain white-painted frame house, with several out-houses and Indian huts in its vicinity. Here the hermit resides all alone, holding very little communication with the outside world. He owns thousands of acres of land upon this wild and romantic island, with its deep, dark forests, many miles in extent. His occupations are twofold. A small portion of this land is cleared and rudely cultivated, in the immediate vicinity of his solitary residence; and the Chippewa Indians sell him their furs, and buy of him pork, whiskey, tobacco, &c. About twice a year he goes to the main-land for his supply of these goods; the remainder of the time he preserves his seclusion. He is estimated to be worth some $20,000; has a good library, and is said to be a man of superior intelligence. His hermit-like instincts are, however, unconquerable. He greets visitors pleasantly, but resists with indignant energy all projects for settling white people in his vicinity. His age is about 70 years. A family which he raised on the island is now broken up—all its members dead or scattered—leaving the old man quite alone in his house, on this wild isle, ten miles long and five wide.

We skirt this island and pass on to the mainland, three miles distant. The shoals are very distinctly marked by the differing line of the water—a strong, clear line of a lighter shade showing against the deep green that marks the navigable channel. At Munising we are unable to run in to land, so shallow is the water; but a dock has been erected some distance from shore. We land upon this, and are rowed ashore in yawls and skiffs.

Munising City is composed of six houses, two barns and a dove-cote. It was built some eight years ago, and has since remained in *statu quo*. Grand were the ideas of the cluster of Philadelphia capitalists who laid out this embryo metropolis. They planned a city of immense proportions, with streets of sounding titles—Pacific-avenue was to be one of the choice residence streets of the city, and Michigan-avenue was to be lined with palatial abodes, while Front-street was to bristle with the business life along its many wharves. The intention was to erect blast-furnaces here, but after expending, as I am informed, some $300,000, the whole thing was abandoned, and nothing remains to tell the story but the six houses, the two barns and the dove-cote. One of the six houses is a hotel of fair proportions, and the centre of attraction to visitors at this hotel is a map of the great city that never was built.

However, there is a gleam of hope for Munising in the future. The Schoolcraft Iron Company (named after Schoolcraft County, in which Munising is situated) is going to erect a furnace or furnaces at this point next Summer, and engage in smelting iron ore at once. The company owns vast timber lands here, and argues that it is cheaper to bring the ore to the fuel than to carry the fuel to the ore. It will receive ores from various mines in the vicinity of Marquette.

Landing at Munising in the first trip of the little row-boat from the steamer, I struck out alone to find my way to the falls, which I only knew were plashing away somewhere in the depths of the forest. I was instructed to "follow this street right up." This street, on the map, was Front-street, and ran along by the shore for a mile or two. In imagination, it was handsomely paved, and lined with warehouses, and noisy with rattling drays and the hubbub of commerce. In fact, it was a cow-path; only this, and nothing more. The only evidences of man's improving hand were the stumps; and even of these, the supply ran out within a few rods of the hotel. After that came the unbroken wilderness. Raspberries grew in profusion along the path, of which I picked and ate continually as I wandered on. I forgot to note my bearings, so contented was I with the pleasant ramble; and when I should have turned into Broadway I kept on down Front-street. The consequence was, I came near being lost. But a gentleman with a gun found me and acted as a guide to lead me to the falls. Round and round we went; over bogs and stumps and fallen logs, foot-deep in oozy muck, along slippery creek-borders, through brambles to the eyes; misdoubting the accuracy of my gentlemanly guide, but knowing nowhere else to fix my faith at that precise juncture; coming at last into a deep gully where rippled a cool but feeble brook over the pebbles; and presently the Falls of Munising stood revealed like a beautiful dream.

You stand in a vast natural amphitheatre, which rears its rugged walls some eighty feet overhead, in such fantastic shapes, and so deeply wooded and brier-grown, that the eye can nowhere take in its complete proportions. The circle is, however, as complete as that of any theatre, the opening of the gully where you stand being about correspondent to the place of the stage. At a point directly opposite—a point, to continue the illustration, which would be exactly in the middle of the gallery, opposite the middle of the stage—there drops down a thin, sparkling cascade, of sixty-five feet unbroken fall, and spreading away at the lower end of the fall over a succession of broad smooth steps or terraces, some twenty feet further to the brook level. The gorge is dark and damp, and as cool as a cave; yet the sun sends down a flood of light at the point where the cascade leaps, so that it shines with crystal beauty. At this season the cascade is thin and sprayey, and has the aspect of a magnificent fountain; but in the Spring of the year, when the snows are melting, it has an immense volume, comparatively, as I am informed by a gentleman who has seen it at that season, and as is fully testified by the appearance of the terraced rock upon which the cascade drops—this being worn smooth, and bare of the all-pervading verdure, for a space which the water does not now more than a sixth part cover.

Climbing up the terrace, along its sides, you pass round beyond the Falls, and now realize fully what was only half apparent before, in the extent to which the cascade overleaps the space in its rear. The semicircle of the rocks juts far out over your head, forming a roofed place, where hundreds of people could easily find footing. Here the rocks look almost as if carved by the hand of art, so regular are the projecting rings. From here the beauty of the Falls is thrilling, as you stand where it is fairly between you and the sun. The impulse to compare it with a bridal veil, in its fleecy splendor, is quite irresistible. It is a falling sheet of gauze.

The bulk of the steamboat party gradually came upon the scene, bedraggled, footsore and weary. Ladies, it is stated, have never visited these Falls before. There were plenty of them on this occasion; and, all weary as they were, they forgot their fatigue in their rapture at the lovely spectacle. It is amusing to note the observations that different people will indulge, in a place like this. Character crops out in that way. The "dem foine" of the dandy at Niagara, the "pretty" of the simpering miss, and the "right smart water-power" of the Yankee, are current coin in watering-place literature. The adjective "pretty" is, however, quite applicable to the Munising Falls. "What a romantic place for a wedding!" cries one, standing under the overhanging rock, behind the Fall. "There is the bridal veil," says the young man of an original turn of mind. "I guess somebody has had a tin wedding here," says another chap, picking up a tin sardine-box and tossing it up in the spray of the cascade. A comfort-loving individual thinks that it would be a good idea if some one would erect *seats* here behind the Fall. A sarcastic individual suggests a gallery for the peanut gods, and an admission fee of 50 cents—gallery half price. A practical individual is of opinion that there would be too many deadheads from up above, and thinks it would be well to make the thing complete by putting a roof over the gorge. Then they would have to have artificial light, which would appropriately be furnished by the gas-works of the city that never was built. Great is the disgust of a lady who paints in oil, at this irreverent conversation.

Many were the regrets expressed by this enthusiastic party that they could not go to the top of the precipice, and look down upon the fall as it leaps into the gorge; but to do it would necessitate a long walk, to come upon the higher level, and we could not be spared the time by the steamer, some fifty miles from home, and the Pictured Rocks yet to visit. I expressed the opinion that it might not be impossible to climb up the side of the gulley. The lady who painted in oil immediately, emphatically and repeatedly declared that I could not do it. I accordingly set about it. For a part of the way the ascent was easy, but I presently found myself facing a perpendicular rock, a good many feet taller than I was. I looked up. There was a small tree growing out of a crevice in the rock, just out of reach of my hand. After several futile jumps at it—jumps that had to be made with some caution or I should catch a tumble down into the gulley—I finally caught it and clung; drew myself up, and so by the aid of twigs and projecting bits of rock made fair headway. At last I saw the end of the climb close at hand; but I must now trust to the strength of a sapling that was my only way of getting on. If that breaks, I thought, as I looked down, there lies my death. Just then, the happy thought came over me that my life was insured. I went on. A few convulsive efforts—grabbing at branches, clutching at cracks in the rock—and I reached the summit of the precipice, exhausted, panting and covered with moss and dirt. A moment of rest, and then I found my way through the bosky, clinging wild to the point where the falls leap over, and looked amazed on the miserable, puling little stream that makes this mighty pother. It has hardly power enough to turn the wheel of a baby's toy windmill. The summit of the precipice slants quite steeply to the verge, but is so thickly wooded that I found it quite safe to go down and look over into the gorge. The fall I found to be quite invisible, though I could see the terrace upon which it plashes, down below. I returned into the gulley by the way I came, with a series of swings, slides, and leaps from narrow shelf to shelf of the rock. It was quite exciting.

I have devoted so much space to these Falls because there has never, I think, been any description of them attempted. The visitors to them are very few, as Munising is not in the way of the ordinary tourist, and can only be reached by special opportunity. Steamers do not touch there. But they form one of the most beautiful spectacles that Nature provides, and awaken the warmest enthusiasm of all who go to see them, by their exquisite loveliness and the strange and gloomy gorge into which they leap with ceaseless music.

We came back along near the shore, and were afforded a peculiarly advantageous view of the celebrated Pictured Rocks. This range of sandstone bluffs, with its many strange and beautiful formations, is viewed with very different degrees of appreciation by different tourists. I have heard so many express their disappointment with them, that, perhaps, I was better prepared from that cause to admire their beauties. Most of the boats which pass them do not sail sufficiently near to give their passengers the best view, and unless you are quite near, their beauty is scarcely apparent. Again, in the latter part of the season the varying colors which prevail while the atmosphere is more generally humid, vanish under the influence of the dry weather. It is supposed that the brilliant colors are due to the percolation of water through the strata, taking up and depositing the colored sediments, and hence a dry season, cutting off the supply of moisture, allows the colors to fade. They are not extremely brilliant at the present writing, yet sufficiently so to be very beautiful and suggestive.

The chief attraction of the Pictured Rocks, however, lies in the facility with which they assist the imagination in forming strange and striking resemblances to men and things. These are almost inexhaustible. Some are due to the coloring of the rocky walls—others to the grotesque shapes into which the sandstone has been worn by the action of the waters. The cliffs rise abruptly from the water, and have no beach whatever; and at their base the waves have excavated innumerable caverns of greater or less extent, to which the early French voyagers gave the title of *Les Portails*. One of these, the Grand Portal, as it is called, is so immense that the steamer we are on can run completely into it, and this is frequently done by excursion boats. It is about 100 feet in height, and 168 feet broad. I will not dwell over an attempt at description of this scene, nor the others with which readers generally may be supposed to be familiar. Those who wish to learn more of them are referred to FOSTER and WHITNEY'S well-known "Report."

Some of our party amused themselves with discovering "resemblances" along the rocks. Nothing is easier. Of course the celebrated "Sail Rock," "Chapel," &c., owe their titles only to their striking resemblances. The opposite side of the Sail Rock from that on which it resembles a sloop under way, looked to me like a vast human front head—something like the sphynx in shape—buried to the nose in the water. The picture of an ancient city, presented at one point, is really most striking, and has never been alluded to in print I believe. There was all the aspect of a crumbling old town, with towers, battlements, ruined walls, terraces and streets raised one above another, as in a "city set upon a hill." The impression of a broad beach, just there, is very strong; but we know that it is a perpendicular rock, against whose base the waters murmur their undying song. This old city afforded our party much amusement. They were continually discovering new resemblances. The last I heard, as we sailed out of sight of it, was that a man had discovered a brand new white painted board-fence on one of the streets.

Before bidding adieu to this part of the lake, I must allude briefly to the country about Marquette, as it differs materially from that higher up. It is generally supposed that there is no game whatever in the Lake Superior country, and this is, I believe, true of that part of it which lies higher up; but it is not so here. The country about Marquette is deeply wooded, and though its general aspect is barren, there are spots which are full of beauty. I have spoken of this as seen at Lake Angeline; and how many just such little lakes does the reader suppose there are about here within a region of some 350 square miles? I have taken the trouble to procure a list of them, and here it is: Lake Michigamme, Little Lake Michigan, Lake Bancroft, Diamond Lake, Lake Hewitt, Trout Lake, Stafford Lake, Deer Lake, Lake Ogden, Lake Fairbanks, Lake Forbes, Lake Cooper, Teal Lake, Lake Tilden, Lake Mamie, Greenwood Lake, Lake Corning, Lake Angeline, Lake Foster, and others not yet christened.

In the woods surrounding these lakes there are wolves, foxes, and great ugly lynxes, while the deer that came to drink their pure waters before man frightened them away were quite numerous. They still are killed by occasional sportsmen. Pigeons and wild duck are abundant, and the beautiful brooks teem with brook-trout. One need never suffer for the want of fish for Friday in any part of this country. Some of the streams in the area just mentioned have such pretty names as Dashing River, Picnic Brook, Orianna Brook, Partridge Brook, &c.

At Marquette a young man has a small museum which it is worth the tourist's while to visit, containing as it does various living specimens of the animals and birds peculiar to this region, as well as stuffed specimens and minerals in considerable numbers. At the same place, Mr. EMERY, photographer, has a collection of views of the natural scenery of the region which do him high credit, and are valuable souvenirs.

To-morrow I leave for Houghton and the copper region on the steamer *Favorite*, of the Northwestern Railroad Company's line. WIRT.

ILLINOIS.

Political Movements--Nominations for Congress--Excessive Mortality--The Fenians.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 6.

Considerable interest begins to be manifested in political matters, as the fall election is drawing nearer and nearer. On Wednesday night Senator TRUMBULL arrived home, and was greeted with a triumphant reception. He addressed a large meeting in Crosby's Opera House, and was followed by Mr. Speaker COLFAX. Of course, both gentlemen indorsed the action of Congress, as opposed to that of the President. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have been appointed from this district, composed of about half Democrats and half Republicans. This State will be pretty thoroughly represented, and by an able delegation. At the Springfield Convention the other day important action was had. Hon. THOMAS J. TURNER, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was a prominent actor in that body. He was an original Jackson man, but went off from the party about the time of the Nebraska imbroglio. He is a man of great influence, and his defection will be decidedly felt.

What to do with the soldiers is a difficult problem for the Republicans to solve. The liberal policy pursued toward them by the President in appointing them to important and lucrative offices, renders it necessary that something should be done to counteract the influence of this movement. At the same time the politicians who have pulled the wires for the party and enjoyed the spoils are loth to let go their hold, and yield any of the fat places to the soldiers. In the meantime the soldiers are thoroughly organized and propose to run candidates of their own unless they are fairly dealt with. "The Army of the Republic" has its lodges, a sort of secret societies, all over the State. As these are formed for mutual protection and assistance among the soldiers, it is barely possible that politics will come within the range of their operations. If so, they will be able to exert a powerful influence. And all these complications cause not a little trouble among the Republican leaders.

The internal revenue for this district shows a decided increase over last year, although there was a falling off of about one-third in the large incomes reported. The amount of revenue collected is $6,816,031 79, and the amount remaining uncollected is less than $1,000. There are but few districts which equal this in the amount contributed to the General Government—not over two or three I presume. Two of our largest tax-payers, Hon. WM. B. OGDEN and POTTER PALMER, Esq., have now their headquarters in New-York City, and report their incomes there. Their taxes would aggregate nearly $100,000. The figures above indicate two facts: First, that Chicago is growing rich; second, that she is doing a large business in all branches.

There has been a terrible slaughter of the innocents in this city during the past month. The number of deaths has reached the unprecedentedly large figure of 70[illegible]—being about 60 per cent. greater than for the same period last year. Of these, 518 were under five years of age. This mortality among children discloses an alarming state of things, and shows that there is a wrong somewhere. July is usually the month of the greatest mortality in this city; but the great increase this year attracts attention. The largest number have occurred in the West Division, which is not nearly as thickly populated as the others, has more open grounds, and everything else which is usually supposed to conduce to healthfulness in cities.

The Fenians of this city, at least, do not appear to be either frightened or discouraged by the failure of their recent attempt to subjugate Canada. They are adding members, and many of them are still confident of success at an early day. On Saturday evening there was a large and enthusiastic gathering, at which speeches were made, and recruits received. Quite a number were enrolled, many of whom had been in the late campaign. The speakers all declared that another attempt would be made, and under such circumstances as would place the result beyond doubt. The credulous Irish are again giving their money to the cause, and really expect Ireland's redemption as the result of the movement inaugurated in the United States. They are fierce in their denunciations of the Government for its interference in the late raid, and denounce it in no unmeasured terms.

The Sandwich Island Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement which your issue of 9th inst., copies from the London *Nonconformist*, respecting the Missionary Agency which has enlightened the Sandwich Islands, contains an error so surprising that I beg leave to be allowed to correct it. The error is contained in the following paragraph, which I quote:

"The first Christian missionaries to the Sandwich Islands were those of the London Missionary Society, the value of whose labors were fully recognized by the Bishops of London and Oxford at the Hawaiian mission meeting last week."

For the correction of this misstatement it will be sufficient to say that the only missionary of the London Missionary Society at the Sandwich Islands was Rev. W. ELLIS, long distinguished for his missionary labors in the Pacific Ocean. That gentleman has recently published in London a vindication of "the American Mission at the Sandwich Islands," in which he states that he came there in the year 1822 and remained there only "five months" before his return; and that the American mission had then been some years in active operation. Not wishing to conflict with the system already so hopefully established there, the London Society then withdrew its agents, and the work has ever since been exclusively in American hands. Mr. ELLIS says of the American Board of Missions:

"This Society sent out in 1819 a well appointed mission, comprising, besides liberally educated clergymen accredited by the authorities of the churches to which they belonged, a physician, assistants and schoolmasters, a printer and press, and an agriculturist. A second band, sent out a year or two afterward, increased the number of ordained and equally well qualified clergymen, and added a superintendent of secular affairs."

Since Mr. ELLIS withdrew, no English missionary has labored in that field; while the American mission rapidly rose to the rank of an extended organization. It now embraces twenty-four educated and ordained American clergymen, and has been sustained upon that scale of outlay for very many years. Nothing could more decisively show the extraordinary character of the misrepresentations which have been set afloat in England about our work in the Sandwich Islands, than this utterly groundless "recognition" by two Bishops of the English establishment, of the value of the brief and casual labors of a single English missionary for five months, and this studied ignoring of the patient and continuous efforts of a staff of forty missionaries for a generation past.

In order more effectually to set the public mind right upon this subject, allow me to call attention to the recent testimony of Admiral PIERSON, of our own navy, who, in his flagship, the *Lancaster*, has recently visited those islands. The Admiral is an Episcopalian, and has no peculiar sympathies with the missionary brethren there. It is, moreover, known to the friends of Admiral PIERSON that the English Episcopal party, who have so studiously depreciated the results of our missionary efforts at the islands, approached him upon his arrival with elaborate attempts to prejudice his mind against the missionaries and their work. Admiral PIERSON heard all that could be said about the superficial character of the religious reformation established there, and of the "narrowness and ignorance" of the missionaries themselves. So persistently, and with such varied effort, were these ideas asserted, that some impression was at first made upon his mind, and upon the minds of his wife and daughter, who accompanied him. Some members of his family even wrote to a friend in this country, expressing surprise and mortification at finding such representations of the character of our missionaries. But the good sense and kindly feeling of the Admiral led him to inquire into the matter for himself, to visit the missionaries, and to observe the people. The result of his observations was stated publicly by the Admiral himself, in an address to a large and crowded meeting of native Christians in the church at Hilo—from the report of which, as published in the *Missionary Herald* for June last, I copy the following sentences:

"The Admiral made a very appropriate address to the congregation, which was received with enthusiasm. He expressed the delightful satisfaction he felt in all he had seen at the Islands. He admired the peace, the order, and the kindness which reigned here, *surpassing, as he thought, that of any other people he had ever visited, and putting to the blush the civilization and Christianity of older and more pretentious nations*. He was happily surprised at the amount and general diffusion of intelligence among the people, and pronounced a hearty eulogium upon their teachers," &c., &c.

Since arriving at San Francisco, Admiral PIERSON has addressed a letter to Rev. Mr. COAN, the Missionary, whose guests his family had been at Hilo, in which he uses the following language:

"The society at Hilo was very interesting, and your crowded church on the day of my visit to it evinced in an eminent degree the patient care and culture of the natives in our language as well as in their own. * * Indeed, it was my good fortune to meet at Hilo many natives whose intelligence and manners would grace any cultivated society in the world. This happy state of affairs is doubtless to be attributed to our missionaries and teachers."

Such is the volunteer testimony of an impartial and competent witness. Admiral PIERSON in a long life of naval adventure has seen the world; he is something of a judge of what constitutes civilization in a people, and of manners and culture in a religious teacher. He has heard and felt all that could be urged against our missionaries by the foreigners who dined and wined him upon his arrival at the Islands; and he has thus placed on record, and published to the world, his estimate of the American Missionary. He finds their characters to be such as command his respect, their work to awaken his highest interest and approval, and the Christian community which they have formed to be a model for older and more pretentious nations. No testimony could be more emphatic or decisive; none could rest on more unimpeachable authority; and no candid mind can fail to discern in it a vindication of our missionary brethren, which puts utterly to shame the calumnies to which ecclesiastical bigotry has unworthily given currency.

Respectfully yours B. N. M.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning I made application at the office of the above railroad up town, (not a very convenient location,) for some tickets, and was told that I could not have more than one dollar's worth, and for which I was charged five cents premium. They appear up there, by their manner, to think it quite a good joke that they can continue to impose upon that "patient ass, the public." When I asked why they refused to let me have more than one dollar's worth, the clerk, trying to suppress a laugh, told me there were other people who wanted them, and they had but few. Now this is done to tire people out, and prevent those who wish to make them comply with the law from doing so, as the time lost and and additional fare will deter people from continuing to make application.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will continue to ventilate the tricks of these monopolies: you have done good service in the cause, and as it is only by the assistance of the Press that "the patient ass" may be lightened of his burden, I hope you will give place to this communication, in addition to your own vigorous attacks, until these citadels of monopoly are compelled to surrender "the patient ass" its rights, and have tickets sold at convenient places, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

AN IMPATIENT ONE.

How City Railroads Sell Tickets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I went to the office of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad to-day; laid down on the counter two dollars and five cents; asked for forty tickets; ticket seller took one dollar and three cents of my money; gave me twenty tickets, saying, "We can't get tickets printed fast enough—can't spare you but one dollar's worth." Several customers presented themselves for tickets while I was present; each got twenty tickets and same answer, for which they had one dollar three cents to pay. No solicitation or clubbing together in any way (and we tried them all) could succeed in getting forty tickets for two dollars and five cents. The Broadway Railroad Directors' way of selling tickets don't correspond with my idea of what the law is.

JOHN C. SLOAN,
Jefferson Market.

A New Commission.

An order was issued Friday, by the War Department, organizing a commission consisting of Gen. CANBY, Gen. HUNTER, and Judge Advocate-General HOLT, with Col. DE WITT CLINTON as Recorder, whose duty it shall be to examine and decide upon all special claims not within the jurisdiction of any Bureau which may be referred to the Secretary of War for adjustment.

The Commissioners are also directed to review such claims hereafter rejected by any Bureau of the War Department as shall be presented to the Secretary of War on appeal or review. All claims referred to the Commission must be registered in order by the Recorder, who shall record the decisions and the grounds thereof, and transmit them with the papers in each case to the proper Bureau, giving notice to the claimants. The decision of the Board will be held as a final decision of the War Department. The Commission is also authorized to call upon the head of Bureaus and military commanders for information or papers concerning any claim before it. Claims will be diligently examined and disposed of in the order of their filing before the Commission. A brief statement of claims filed each month and of the action thereon will be published by the Recorder in the newspapers of Washington authorized by law to publish official advertisements. The provisions of this order will not reopen claims heretofore decided. The office of the commission will be at Headquarters Department, Washington.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Revenue Laws--Evidence--Principal and Agent--The Act of the Agent, within the Scope of his Authority, is the Act of the Principal--The term "Place," as used in the First Section of the Revenue Act of 1863, does not Mean any Locality more limited than the Country where the Goods are Bought or Manufactured--The Rule Relating to Probable Cause, and the Onus Probandi Prescribed in the Act of 1799.

The United States, defendants in error, vs. 125 baskets of champagne marked V. C., and 600 baskets champagne marked E. C.—This case originated in a seizure by the Collector of the port of San Francisco, in March, 1864, of the two lots of champagne mentioned in the title of the cause, which were claimed by Eugene Clicquot. The information filed alleged that in September, 1863, one J. H. Wolther, being one of the owners of the wines, and intending to import them into the United States, made and signed an invoice thereof, and produced it at the Consular Agency of the United States, &c., with a declaration indorsed thereon that the invoice contained the actual market value of the wines, at the time and place when and where they were procured or manufactured; whereupon the Consular Agent signed the certificate required by law; that afterwards they were consigned and imported into the United States; that in fact the declarations in the invoice were false and fraudulent, and did not state or contain a true and full statement of the actual market value of the wines at the time and place where manufactured or purchased, but that on the contrary the owner knew the invoice to be false, and that the market value of the wines was much greater than the prices stated in the invoice.

The case was tried in the District Court for the Northern District of California, and the verdict of the Jury was for the Government. Thereupon the case was taken by writ of error to the Circuit Court, where the judgment of the District Court was affirmed. It then came here.

By the Court—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivering the opinion:—This case was brought into this Court by writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. The proceeding was instituted in the District Court, by a libel of information for the forfeiture of certain baskets of champagne described therein. The champagne belonged to the claimant, had been manufactured at Rheims, in France, exported from that country and entered at the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of San Francisco. The charge was, that in making this entry the consignee had "produced and used an invoice which did not contain a true and full statement of the actual market value of said goods and merchandise, at the time and place when and where the same were produced and manufactured: but that, on the contrary, as the owner well knew, the said invoice was false, and that the market value of said goods and merchandise was much greater than the sums and prices stated in said invoice." The prosecution was founded upon the act of March 2, 1863, (12 Stat. at large, 737.) The case was tried by a jury. Upon the trial numerous exceptions were taken, which will be considered as we proceed.

1. The counsel for the plaintiffs propounded to the witness the three following questions: "What did you ascertain, if anything, concerning the price or value of Eugene Clicquot champagne? Did you ascertain what was the jobbing or wholesale price at Paris? What means did you take to ascertain the price or value, and what was the result of your investigation?" To which questions the witness answered as follows: "I went to the agents of Eugene Clicquot, Jean Petit & Fils, whose place of business was No. 7 Rue de la Mechorcher. They had wines for sale, and stated that they were the agents of Eugene Clicquot, of Rheims, for the sale of his wines. They were generally reputed to be such agents, and there was a sign to that effect outside the door. I examined the wines which they had there for sale and inquired the prices per bottle, and also inquired the wholesale prices for shipment to England and elsewhere. The agent stated to me the different prices." The defendant's counsel objected to the witness testifying what the said Jean Petit & Fils stated to him in regard to the prices of champagne as inadmissible and incompetent, on the ground that it was hearsay and that there was no evidence that said Jean Petit & Fils were agents of said claimant. The bill of exceptions does not purport to set out all the evidence given in the case, whether there was sufficient proof of the agency to warrant the admission of the acts and declarations of the agent in evidence upon the subject embodied in the bill. This was not done. It appears, however, that the proof was sufficient. Besides other evidence "it was proved by the deposition of Eugene Clicquot, the claimant, that the firm of Jean Petit & Fils, at Paris, was the agent for the sale of the champagne manufactured by said Eugene Clicquot." Whatever is done by an agent, in reference to the business in which he is at the time employed, and within the scope of his authority, is said or done by the principal, and may be proved as well in a criminal as in a civil case, in all respects as if the principal were the actor or the speaker, (American Fur Co. *vs.* the United States, 2 Peters, 364.)

2. The second exception was to the admission, in evidence, of the price-current furnished by the agent to the witness; coming from that source, it was clearly admissible. It was not so remote in its bearing upon the issue as to be irrelevant. Its weight and application depended upon the other evidence in the case, which is not shown. We cannot presume error. It must be made manifest. The presumption is the other way. 3. "The witness further testified that almost all the leading champagne manufacturers have agencies in Paris; that he inquired of several agencies for champagne at wholesale for exportation, and the agents uniformly stated to him their prices;" that he could find no agents for Eugene Clicquot at Paris, other than said house of Jean Petit & Fils; that among other wine dealers in Paris was the house No. 6 Provence-street, on the outside of which was a sign: "E. Delouze Rogot, de la Maison, Minet, Jeune & Co., Rheims;" that he called at said establishment and was shown by the proprietor samples of various wines, who stated their wholesale prices; that he was also at the same time handed a printed price-current, which he now produces. The plaintiff's counsel offered to read the said price-current in evidence, to which the claimant's counsel objected, on the grounds that such proposed evidence would be hearsay, and irrelevant and immaterial, and that such paper did not purport to state or give the wholesale price at Paris of the wines therein mentioned, but merely the price of the single bottle; that no actual transaction on the part of said Farwell or any one else had been proved or was proposed to have been based on such paper, or on the prices stated therein; that said paper had not in any manner been connected with the claimant, and that the wines mentioned and stated in such paper did not appear to be, and had not been proved to be of the same kind or quality as those proceeded against in this case. In Lusk *vs.* Druse, (4 Wendell 315,) the proof upon the trial in the Court below was as follows: "A witness proved the value of the wheat in Albany in 1822, '23, '24 and '25, derived by him from the books of large dealers in wheat at that place—he knowing nothing of the price of his own knowledge." The Court said: "The proof was by a witness who had inquired of merchants dealing in the article, and examined their books. This, uncontradicted, was sufficient." With this ruling we are satisfied. While Courts, in the administration of the law of evidence, should be careful not to open the door to falsehood, they should be equally careful not to shut out truth. They should not incumber the law with rules which will involve labor and expense to the parties, and delay the progress of the remedy—a serious evil—without giving any additional safeguard to the interests of justice. We think the price current is not liable to the objection that it was hearsay. It was prepared and used by the party who furnished it, in the ordinary course of his business. It is as little liable to that objection as the entries in the books of the dealer, or his answers to the inquiries of a witness, both of which were admissible upon the authority of the case referred to in Wendell. It was clearly relevant. What effect should it have in connection with the other evidence adduced by the parties was a question for the jury. 4. The counsel for the plaintiff also asked the said Farwell, at said trial, the following question: Did you, upon inquiry at Paris, ascertain the difference in price between Rheims and Paris, as to Mumm champagne, and as to Moet and Chandon champagne? Whereupon the counsel for the claimant did then and there, at the said trial, and before the said question was answered by the witness, Farwell, object to the said question, as calling for irrelevant and immaterial testimony, also, as calling for hearsay testimony, also because it referred to champagne wines, different in kind, price and quality from those wines proceeded against in this action. Whether the wines named were the same with those in question of the claimant, except in name, or not, is not disclosed in the bill of exceptions. If there were such differences as was assumed by counsel for the defendant, it should have been made to appear, by setting out either the evidence which proved it, or an admission by the Judge to that effect. Either would have been sufficient. Their place cannot be supplied by the allegations of counsel. The silence of the Judge does not amount to an admission. The other grounds of the objection are sufficiently answered by what has been said in considering the preceding exception. The evidence being closed, the learned Judge who presided at the trial, delivered a full and able charge to the Jury. It embraced all the points arising in the case. We concur with him upon all of them, except one, presently to be considered, and upon that, the charge was more favorable to the party defending than he was entitled to claim. The counsel for the claimant submitted eleven prayers for instructions, all of which were refused, and he excepted. As the charge of the Judge covered the entire case, and is satisfactory to the Court, we might consistently, with the rule of law upon the subject, forbear to enter upon their examination in this opinion. But as some of them involve new and important questions, and all of them have been pressed upon our attention, with zeal and ability, and we have considered them with care, we deem it proper briefly to state our conclusions. The term "place," as used in the first section of the act of 1863, does not mean any locality, more limited than the country where the goods are bought or manufactured. [illegible] to be applied is their value in the principal [illegible] of that country. The commerce into which they enter is international, and the language of the statute must be construed in a large and liberal sense. Proof of the value of the wines at Paris, if there was no other evidence upon the subject, was sufficient to enable the Jury to arrive at the proper conclusion. Upon this point our opinion differs from that of the learned Judge who tried the case. It is claimed that the rule relating to probable cause, and the onus probandi, prescribed in the seventy-first section of the act of 1799, [illegible] to prosecutions under that act, and has no application to those under the act of 1863, [illegible] upon the subject. The seventy-first section of the act of 1799, directs the [illegible] "to make seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of any act of the United States, respecting the revenue, which is now or may hereafter be enacted, as well without as within their respective districts." It would be a singular result, if [illegible] prosecution upon an information containing counts [illegible] for statutes *in pari materia*, the rule should apply to a part of the counts and not to others. The revenue laws and seventy-first section [illegible] must be construed together. They both look [illegible] and further legislation. In all the changes which the revenue laws have undergone, neither has been repealed. [illegible] regarded as paramount features of the revenue system of the country. [illegible] passed containing this rule. All the later [illegible] silent upon the subject. In Wood *vs.* The United States, (16 Peters, 342, [illegible]) the Court below instructed the Jury that the rule applied in a trial upon an information founded upon the act of 1799 and the act of July 14, 1832. No discrimination was made between the counts. This Court sustained the instruction.

In Taylor *vs.* The United States, 3 How. 197, [illegible]; in Clifton *vs.* The United States, 4 How. 242; and in Buckley *vs.* The United States, 4 How. 252, 257, 260, the information was founded upon certain sections of the acts of 1799, 1830, 1832. The Court below applied the rule alike to all the counts. The same result followed in this count as in the case of Wood *vs.* The United States. In none of these cases was the point here under consideration expressly made. The applicability of the rule alike in cases arising under *all the revenue laws*, was assumed by the eminent counsel concerned, and by the Court. Other questions relating to the subject were fully discussed. This tacit recognition is equivalent to an express declaration. The term *knowingly*, in the act of 1863, in the connection here under consideration, refers to the guilty knowledge of the owner, consignee or agent, by whom the entry is made or attempted to be made. The offence to be punished consists of three particulars, (Low *vs.* Cross, 1 Black, 533;) the making or attempting to make an entry by the owner, consignee or agent; the use by such owner, consignee or agent of the forbidden means; guilty knowledge on the part of such owner, consignee or agent. This we think is the proper construction. It is claimed as a consequence, that if the owner is guilty and the entry is made by an innocent consignee or agent, the case is not embraced by this statute. We cannot yield our assent to this view of the subject. In that case the act of the agent or consignee is to be regarded as the act of the guilty principal, and the same penal consequences follow as if the entry had been made by the owner in his own person. The Court below was pressed to instruct the jury that "knowingly" is used in the statute as the synonym of fraudulently. The instruction given was eminently just and we have nothing to add to it. The provision that the act should not apply to invoices of goods imported into any port of the United States, from beyond Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, until the 1st of January, 1864, does not affect this case. Its meaning is that the requisites prescribed by this act, for foreign invoices, in order to secure the entry of the goods at a port of the United States, need not be complied with in the cases mentioned until the time specified. It does not apply to cases of fraud, and gives no impunity to guilt. If the guilty means, named in the statute, were used after it took effect, no matter when they were prepared, the offence was complete. Revenue laws, not penal laws, in the sense that requires them to be construed with great strictness in favor of the defendant. They are rather to be regarded as remedial in their character, and intended to prevent fraud, suppress public wrong, and promote the public good. They should be so construed, as to carry out the intention of the Legislature in passing them, and most effectually accomplish these objects. Taylor *vs.* The United States, 3 How., 210.

The judgment below is affirmed.

Right of Foreign Assignees to Sue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Frederick Hunt et al. vs. Abraham J. Jackson.—SHIPMAN, J.—The question to be determined at the present stage of this controversy arises on a demurrer to a bill in equity. The petitioners are citizens of England, and are assignees in bankruptcy of one Golding, and insolvent merchant of London. The respondent is a citizen of the State of New-York, residing in the City of New-York.

The material allegations of the bill, which are, of course, admitted by the demurrer, are as follows:

That the bankrupt, Golding, before his bankruptcy, carried on business as a merchant in London, and that on the 21st of April, 1864, he had consigned to the respondent, a merchant in New-York, an invoice of diamonds of the value of £1,227 12s. 6d. for sale on commission, which diamonds duly came into the respondent's possession at New-York.

That on the 8th of August, 1864, at London, Golding was, in the Court of Bankruptcy, duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that on the 30th day of the same month the petitioners were appointed creditors' assignees, whereby the bankrupt's estate became vested in them.

That on the same day one Henry Honey, of London, was, at a meeting of the creditors, appointed manager to collect and wind up the estate of the bankrupt.

That on the first day of September, 1864, Honey wrote to the respondent, on behalf of these petitioners, requesting him to remit the proceeds of the diamonds sold, and return those unsold.

That on the 30th of September, 1864, the respondent wrote Honey in reply that all the diamonds remained unsold, and that he would return them as Honey might direct on receiving the amount of his outlay and expenses, amounting, as he said, to £264 14s. 4½d.

No account of outlay or expenses was rendered. The petitioners have repeatedly requested an account, but the respondent has omitted to render it.

On these facts the petitioners ask for an account and discovery of the expenses, and that upon payment to the respondent of such a sum as may be found to be justly due him for expenses, &c., on account of the diamonds, he may be ordered to surrender them to the petitioners.

The ground of demurrer is, in substance, that the petitioners as assignees under a foreign bankrupt law, have no legal capacity to institute and maintain this suit.

The right of foreign assignees in bankruptcy to maintain suits in the courts of this country, and the extent of that right, if any exists, has been repeatedly and elaborately discussed both by elementary writers and in judicial opinions. Great diversity of views has been expressed, and different results reached in different cases. No advantage would be gained by a rehearsal of these discussions here. In nearly all the cases where the rights of the foreign assignees have been contested, there has been a conflict between their alleged rights and the claims of other parties, citizens or residents of our own country, or aliens pursuing remedies in our own courts, against the assets of the bankrupt. But in the language of Mr. Justice STORY in his "Conflict of Laws," section 420: "In most of these cases in which assignments under foreign bankrupt laws have been denied to give title against attaching creditors, it has been distinctly admitted that assignees might maintain suits in our courts under such assignments for the property of the bankrupt. This is avowed in the most unequivocal manner in the leading cases in Pennsylvania and New-York already cited, and it is silently admitted in those of Massachusetts."

This statement of the law is cited and concurred in by RUGGLES, C. J., in Hoyt & Thompson, decided by the New-York Court of Appeals in 1851; and PAIGE, J., in an opinion delivered in the same case, remarks: "Where neither the rights of domestic creditors, or of foreign creditors proceeding against the property under our laws, are involved, the foreign assignee may be permitted to sue in our courts, for the benefit of all the creditors, on principles of national comity without a surrender of the principle that a foreign statutory assignment does not operate a transfer of property in this State."

The result of the cases was accurately stated by Mr. Justice Story, and citations might be multiplied from judicial opinions, which, while they deny the right of the foreign assignee where it conflicts with the claims of creditors seeking the aid of our own Courts, almost invariably concede his capacity to sue as the representative of the bankrupt to the same extent which the latter could have done if no bankruptcy had taken place. This, as already shown, was evidently the judgment of the New-York Court of Appeals when the case of Hoyt *vs.* Thompson was decided.

The only doubt which has been raised as to the correctness of this view of the law, so far as we know, has originated from the remarks of the judges in the cases of Mosselman *vs.* Cuen, (34 Barbour, R. 66,) and in Willetts *vs.* Waite, (25 New-York, Court of Appeals, 377.) But the former case was disposed of on other ground. The latter followed Hoyt *vs.* Thompson, and as an authority it goes no further than that case. (See Judge Allen's opinion, p. 587.)

It is true that the same Judge, (p. 586) after stating that "The rule in the State and in the United States is, that in cases of assignment by operation of law, the assignees are in the same situation as the bankrupt himself in regard to foreign debts—they take subject to every equity, and subject to the remedies provided by the law of the foreign country where the debt is due, and the property is situated," adds "The reasoning of our Courts, would, doubtless, carry the rule farther, and prohibit assignees under foreign bankrupt laws from suing in our Courts." The rule has never been carried to this point by the Courts of New-York, in any decision where the precise question was necessarily involved. We certainly shall not lead the way in that direction, and should hesitate somewhat before we followed.

The demurrer is overruled with costs.

C. C. Langdell and Edward B. Merrill for complainants. A. J. Vanderpoel and L. [illegible] for respondents.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice BARNARD. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 23, 27, 28. The call commences at No. 30.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.—Held by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM.—Held by DALY, First Judge, from 11 A. M., to 2 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 11, 1866.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '64	107	100	Boston W. P.		30
[illegible]					

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 13—A. M.

The Trade movements of the past week were not generally very active for the season, and some complaints are heard of the backwardness of the Fall business in Dry Goods. In some leading articles of General Merchandise the demand is good, and the preparations for the Fall continue on a liberal scale in nearly all departments. The Customs thus far paid on Foreign Goods entered and withdrawn from bond as for consumption amounts to $16,082,979 from the 1st July, as against $15,289,360 for same six weeks last year. It is satisfactory to know that the Internal revenues keep up in the same proportion. The receipts from this source into the Treasury at Washington for July and August will probably reach $60,000,000, as against $55,781,050 same months last year; but we look for some falling off in September and October, which were heavy months last season, say together $68,397,000.

The advices of the week South and West of the Cotton and Grain crops were almost universally favorable. At the close of the week there were rumors on the Corn Exchange of damage to the harvest by rain storms in certain Northwestern localities, but a telegram from Chicago of Saturday's date, from a well-posted authority, says: "Crops nearly all secure; fine condition; none injured from rain yet."

In the Stock Market the heaviest business was done in United States Securities; a considerable amount in 5-20s of 1862 for transmission to Europe, but chiefly in 5-20s of 1865 and 7.30 Currency Loans. The Railway speculation was also active and generally higher, including the extreme advance of some of the Western Roads was not supported at the close of the week. The Reading, New-York Central and Erie shares continued firm, and at the very close on Saturday the general list was reported better than in the forenoon. Gold is 1½ ℘ cent. dearer than on Saturday week; the Foreign Exchange dull, and Money easy.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,558,139, against the total entries of $5,017,443 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,959,505, against $3,894,479 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $152,375, against $324,018 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,674,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,578 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,767.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,037,090	July 7	$3,202,488
February	17,183,507	July 14	6,5[illegible]
March	28,919,086	July 21	6,253,994
April	26,423,257	July 28	3,809,287
May	25,426,374	Aug. 4	5,182,514
June	22,642,103	Aug. 11	4,568,139
Total to date since Jan. 1			$193,729,627
Against same time last year			168,769,711
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,959,916

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$22,109,207	July 11	$2,094,882
February	17,155,557	July 14	5,676,557
March	27,665,811	July 23	2,807,737
April	21,007,451	July 28	3,946,491
May	17,192,872	Aug. 4	2,958,005
June	10,261,429		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$123,651,718
Against same time last year			88,219,011
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,862,707
Gold, Aug. 11, 1866			$3,961,718
Gold, Aug. 12, 1865			[illegible]

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,330	July 7	$1,630,730
February	1,867,630	July 14	2,229,079
March	2,004,307	July 21	1,515,449
April	528,875	July 28	1,613,436
May	11,671,077	Aug. 4	1,049,274
June	8,240,434	Aug. 11	152,275
Total since Jan. 1			$52,556,438
Against same time last year			19,120,530
Increase since Jan. 1			$33,435,908

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,269	May	$3,783,188
February	3,603,421	June	2,183,293
March	2,150,793	July	5,145,843
April	1,351,723	Aug. 1	1,578,518
Total to date since Jan. 1			$22,161,048
Against same time last year			19,?40,851
Increase since Jan. 1			$3,522,570

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,492,862	January	$5,728,686
February	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
Aug. 4	[illegible]	Aug. 4	[illegible]
Aug. 11	2,674,000	Aug. 11	61,400
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
To date, 1865	[illegible]	To date, 1865	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	[illegible]
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents, 1865-8	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]
Chicago and North-western	[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]
Canton Land Co.	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]

The price of Gold ranged on the sales Saturday 148⅛ to 148⅝ ℘ cent., the market closing at 148⅜ ℘ cent. The shipments by the day's steamer and for the week amount to $152,375. The amount of Gold Customs paid into the Treasury Office in this City for the week is $2,674,000. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $61,400.

The Government Stocks were moderately dealt in. Sales of old 5-20s of 1862 at 109⅝ ℘ cent., and of new 5-20s of 1865 at 107 ℘ cent. Only the Morning Stock Exchange Boards were held, (as usual on Saturday,) and prices rather weak, as compared with Friday. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, market closing steady:

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,352,441 97; including for Customs, $313,000; Gold Notes, $200,000. Payments, $2,405,011 67; balance, $86,439,444 86.

The receipts of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the month of July were:

1866	$304,913
1865	271,798
Increase	$33,115

The Reading Coal Tonnage for the week was 100,718, and the Schuylkill Navigation Tonnage 36,391 tons.

The Late Petition for Gold Sales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a letter in your paper of Tuesday to the Secretary of the Treasury containing a statement so erroneous that I deem its correction a matter of public importance, coming, as it does, from some of the most eminent and respected merchants and bankers in your City. The letter says "that gold at 150 means practically the repudiation of all debts, public and private, to the extent of one-third of their whole amount." I think it may safely be assumed that almost the entire existing debt, public and private, has been created since the issue of legal-tenders; and consequently with the mutual understanding of both debtor and creditor that payment was to be made in legal-tenders. Now with gold at 150, to compel every debtor to pay in gold would be making him to pay 50 per cent. beyond the legal-tenders which he contracted to pay in. This is upon the supposition that a sudden return to gold payments would be no other loss than the present difference between legal-tenders and gold. But should a return to specie payments be followed by contraction and panic, and by a great and general depreciation in values, it would involve losses so greatly beyond 50 per cent. that but few could escape the ruin into which it would plunge us. The "dignity and well-being of the Government" will be best maintained by a due regard to the rights and interests of the public. The return to specie payments is a question too important to be disposed of by the dash of the pen. Every movement in that direction should be made in view of the above, and should be moderate and gradual, so that preparations may be made to avoid it without destroying those productive industries which are vital to the national credit and the well-being of the Government.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 940 bbls. and 650 bags Corn Meal, 1,185 bushels Wheat, 273,893 bushels Corn, 15,466 bushels Rye, 19,077 bushels Barley, 111,387 bushels Oats, 80 bushels Malt, 12 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 1,589 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in demand, including Pots, $8 37½@$8 50; Pearls, $14@$15 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 341 bbls., including 232 bbls. Pots and 109 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in request at unaltered prices. We quote: Java, 24@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand and heavy. Middlings, 34c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,370 bales, against receipts of 73 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,524
Receipts since Aug. 1	6,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	421,667
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	[illegible]
Exports since Tuesday	1,969
Exports since Aug. 1	5,608
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	371,665
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	672,557

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange reports to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36-inch, 22½c.; Indian Head, 30-inch, 18½c.; Lanark, 12c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Co., 27½c.; Wheaton Co., 22½c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; American, 18½c.; Pacific, 19c.; Lowell, 18c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$5 50; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 220, $37; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $8 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats No. 8, figured, ¾-inch, $5 25; ⅞-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $[illegible]; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 24c.; Massachusetts, 21c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair request at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 9,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 45; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 75, chiefly at $6 85@$8 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$9 70 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@	$7 45
Extra State	6 75	@	9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@	12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 75	@	12 50
Extra Genesee	9 75	@	12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50	@	14 50

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $9 40@$10 80 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for choice fancy extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and nominal, including poor to choice Extra at $8 35@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand and decidedly firmer, especially prime lots of Spring, which are scarce and wanted. Sales since our last 24,000 bushels, including choice amber Milwaukee at $2 08@$2 10; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05; No. 2 Chicago at $1 50; and amber Jersey at $2 80 ℘ bushel. Corn has been freely offered at a shade easier prices. The demand has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, at 75c.@80c. for unsound, 81c.@84½c., chiefly at 84c. for sound mixed Western, and 81c.@$1 06 for White do., ℘ bushel. Oats are quoted at drooping prices. We quote new Chicago at 41c.@45c., Milwaukee at 45c.@55c., Iowa at 52c.@55c., Jersey at 58c., State at 61c., Maryland at 57c.@58c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye continues dull and heavy, with sales of 2,500 bushels Western at 82c., and State at $1 03 ℘ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal; 19,077 bushels have been reported for the week, including 4,000 bushels new crop Canada West, (consigned to Mr. JOHN HORNE,) the first reported of this kind this season. The lot of Canada West was considered a fair sample of the average quality of the crop in that section of country, where the grain has been light, small, and thin, in striking contrast to the large, plump, bright grain of last season.

HAY—North River bale has been in demand and firm at 80c.@$1 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive, but steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 41,570 Hides; sales, 22,000 Hides, the latter including 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24@25¼ lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Cuffs, 22 lbs., gold; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 18c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry California, 21½ lbs., 27½c. currency, usual selection; 2,700 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., private terms; 4,700 City and Western Slaughter, Steers, 65@70 lbs., 12c.@13c.; 5,000 City Slaughter, Cows, 60 lbs., 10½c. cash, ℘ lb. In addition to the above 15,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, imported for dealers' account, have been sent to tan. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 278,800 (same time last year 244,100—year before, 280,800,) and is made up of 136,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 13,000 Dry Orinoco, 42,000 Dry Rio Grande, (hides and kips,) 43,300 Dry Central America, &c., 7,800 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 5,000 Dry African, 5,000 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 12,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 2,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 599 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & CO. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has been moderately active throughout the week, there having been a fair inquiry both from Eastern and Western dealers and manufacturers, in prices we have no quotable change to report, [illegible] holding their stocks firmly at our quotations. From the tanneries the receipts have been [illegible], and the stock on hand, [illegible] nearly 40,000 sides, is better assorted. Oak Sole continues in active request at full prices, the stocks being much lighter and the receipts are small. Rough Upper continues in fair demand, principally from Eastern cutters, and with a light stock prices are very firm." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 45c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 35c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Rio Grande, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., all weights, 33c.@36c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, [illegible]; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, Light, [illegible].

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, including Porto Rico at [illegible] ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@72½c. ℘ gallon; [illegible] Rosin at $4 75 [illegible].

OILS—Continue in slack demand at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Winter at $1 50@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 30; Unbleached do. at [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at $1 05@$1 65; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 25½c.@26c. for Crude, 42½c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 60c.@61c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet and heavy to-day, prices closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last include [illegible] at $31 62½@$31 81 for new Mess, closing at $31 65 cash; [illegible] for old Mess; [illegible] for Prime, and [illegible] for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. [illegible] for October, seller's option, [illegible]. Cut Meats are in fair request, at [illegible]c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@22c. for Hams; sales 225 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard favors buyers; [illegible]. Beef continues in moderate request at [illegible] for new Plain Mess, and [illegible] for new Extra do. [illegible] Butter [illegible] for Western. Cheese is in moderate request, at [illegible] for Western. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	40	@45½
New-York State—firkins, second quality	[illegible]	
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality	40	@48
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality	[illegible]	
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb.	40	@48
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality	[illegible]	
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	
North Pennsylvania—firkins, common	[illegible]	
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	
Pennsylvania and Ohio—firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality	[illegible]	
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	
Western States—firkins, common	[illegible]	

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb.	18½	@19½c
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State	17	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State	[illegible]	
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	
Farm Dairies, common	[illegible]	
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State	[illegible]	
Skimmed Cheese, common	[illegible]	

SKINS—For Deer the demand is very limited, and sales are extremely light at a considerable reduction from our quotations, which are now quite nominal. We quote: Honduras 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, [illegible]; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ℘ lb. The week's receipts of goat include 737 bales Tampico, and sundry small parcels from various ports. At the auction sale on Thursday, about 12,000 damaged Mexican realized 20c.@67c., and 10 bales Payta, 51½c.; the East India were withdrawn. At private sale the business has been of no importance to report. We quote: Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½@56c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Cape, 55c.@57½c.; Madras, [illegible], gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and with increased firmness. Sales, since our last, 1,650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 9½c.@12½c., and 280 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c., and an invoice of Pernambuco on private terms. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 15½c.@16c.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 19½c.@21½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Western in bond at $2 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken by steamer 30,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Havre 500 bales Cotton by the *Ville de Paris*, on private terms. For Glasgow, 1,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR and the FOUR LOVERS. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

WOODS THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Journal de Quebec* states that a poor farmer of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, who had heard that a relative of his father in Europe had died, leaving a large fortune, and who had sent papers to claim his share of the inheritance, received the other day from Frankfort a draft on the British North American Bank for £109,500 as a first instalment. Elated with joy, he had promised to pay off the debt of the Parish Church and to build a convent at his own expense. He came to Quebec with the Notary of the Parish, and in company with many friends, to draw the money from the bank, when the draft was discovered to have no value.

The chiefs of the Yankton Sioux Indians have recently been made the recipient of some large medals, presents of the Great Father at Washington. The one intended for the head chief is three inches across, nearly a quarter of an inch thick, and lacks but a fraction of an ounce of weighing half a pound. These medals were accompanied by a letter thanking the tribes for their loyalty, faithfulness and valuable service to the Federal cause during the late rebellion, notwithstanding the counsels of Indians hostile to the Government.

From Mexico we have official intelligence that the Imperial commander at Tampico had received a small reinforcement from Vera Cruz by water. Gen. CARVAJAL at Matamoras had organized an expedition to aid the Liberals at Tampico. Gen. ESCOBEDO had left Matamoras to make an attack on Monterey. At Chihuahua an expedition was organizing to advance on Durango. The Liberals generally seem to be taking the aggressive.

JOHN TABOR has caused a decided sensation at New-Orleans by starting the New-Orleans *Herald*, a small five cent daily paper, the only paper in that city that is sold for less than ten cents a copy. The other newspapers refuse to allow the *Herald*, or any other paper that is sold at less than ten cents, to have the Associated Press dispatches, the newsboys refuse to sell the paper on the street, and the first number was published without a paying subscriber or advertiser.

An ordinance of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., prohibiting the erection of "iron-clad buildings," has been declared null and void in a test case, the Council having no legal authority to pass it. It was claimed on the trial that such buildings were no more dangerous, in respect of fire, to neighbouring property than ordinary brick buildings, and that the city was authorized by the State law to forbid the erection of wooden buildings alone.

The Falls of St. Anthony are perceptibly changing by the breaking away of the limestone ledge, and recede at the rate of about ten feet a year. The owners of the water power have decided to check this process by the erection of inclined aprons, which will break the force of the water and conduct it away from the quicksands which in many places underlie the rock.

The execution of ALBERT STARKWEATHER, the murderer, whose case has elicited so much interest in Connecticut and many strenuous appeals for his pardon, is set down for Friday next. Up to a very recent period he has looked for some interference with, or change in, the day of execution, and has never, until now, believed he would be hung.

Mr. LEMUEL LANE, of Newberry District, S.C., was brutally murdered on the 13th inst., and $8,000 in specie taken from his premises. One of the murderers, a negro man, was pursued and killed with $1,800 on his person, and another captured with five or six dollars and the pistol of the murdered man in his possession.

The fifty-second anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, will be celebrated by the Fire Department of the town and the citizens generally. There will be a trial for prizes to add interest to the occasion.

The amount of coin remaining in the vaults of the Treasury, after the close of business on Saturday, was as follows: Gold, $343,659; silver, $2,560; five cent coin, $700; three cent coin, $1,000; cents, $488. Total, $348,407.

GIBSON, the celebrated pedestrian, is executing a wager at Quebec, to walk seventy-two miles a day for six days. The first day he completed the distance in nineteen hours and a half.

The colored men of Atlanta are anxious to form a fire company provided the city or citizens will supply them with an engine. The negroes are said to make excellent firemen.

Gen. HOWARD, in a communication to Hon. ROSSWELL HART, member of Congress, states that the number of poor whites dependent on the Freedmens' Bureau for rations is equal to the blacks.

LOCAL NEWS.

The cholera in New-York is rapidly on the decrease. Yesterday's health bulletin showed but eight new cases. Complaints are made that the gas houses are once more becoming nuisances. The additional cost to the companies of keeping their places inoffensive is the reported cause of the renewal of the nuisance. In Brooklyn the number of cases of cholera continued to exceed those in New-York. This is attributed to the recent jail delivery when the disease broke out among the prisoners.

Queen EMMA attended divine service at Trinity Church yesterday morning, and St. Anne's in the afternoon. At the latter place the services were interpreted to a number of deaf mutes by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET by means of the sign language. Her Majesty was subsequently introduced to several of the deaf mutes, and conversed with them in writing. She expressed much interest in the services.

THOMAS MCCANN, of No. 249 Hudson-street, had a narrow escape from drowning in the North River, on Saturday night, he having gone to sleep on a pier, and then rolled off into the water. Roundsman MCEVOY heard his cries and rescued him.

CHARLES SENATE and LEWIS PATERSON, shipriggers, fell from the foreyard of the ship *Polar Star*, on Saturday, and, striking on the deck, received serious injuries. They are now at the New-York Hospital.

[illegible] at 148 on Saturday. Stocks dull in forenoon, but steady at the close of business. Money easy.

A moderate business was reported in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday at irregular prices. The freight market was quiet.

Important from Europe—France and Prussia.

By the cable we have news from Europe of the gravest significance. The Emperor of the French is reported to have demanded of Prussia an extension of the frontiers of France.

It can only be toward the Rhine that this extension of the French boundary is to take place, and this resolves itself again into what is called, in European parlance, the "natural frontier of France."

We have, as yet, no details as to how far NAPOLEON is desirous to push out the boundaries of his Empire, but the bare announcement of the fact shows that we were correct in assuming that an aggrandized and powerful Prussia would arouse French jealousy, if not opposition.

Of the Prussian territory west of the Rhine what does he want for France? Sarrelouis and Sarrebrüchen have already been mentioned; in fact the coal mines of one of these places have lately been sold by the Prussian Government to a French Company. But an increase of French territory by these very limited districts alone would hardly countervail the enormous growth of Prussian power. Does he want Luxemburg and Oldenburg? Does he covet even the Bavarian Palatinate of the Rhine? Does he ask to incorporate with France so much of Hesse Darmstadt as lies west of the great river, with Mayence for its chief city? Does he want Trier and Aix la Chapelle, and Coblenz and Cologne? Or does he want all of Rhenish Prussia, as far as Kleve? Whatever answer the telegraph or steamships may bring us to these questions, the very fact that we are now compelled to ask them induces us to ask another.

Will Prussia consent? The Germans, if they do disagree about almost everything else, are, North as well as South, united upon one point: hatred of French influence in Germany. There have lately come to the surface some very conspicuous indications of this. Even the Augsburg *Gazette*, a Bavarian paper, in the pay and under the control of Austria, admitted and encouraged the sentiment that, after the stupendous victories of Prussia, her leading position as the controlling German Power must be conceded as a *fait accompli*; and that if French jealousy should exact territorial acquisition for France as a counterpoise to Prussia, the whole of Germany would be united to refuse and to resent it. If France has asked it now, as we are informed, and Prussia refuses to assent, it would make King WILLIAM and his Minister BISMARCK the most popular men in Europe, for there would not be a German either in Prussia, Austria, or anywhere else, who would blame them, and who would not, either in deed or in spirit, help to urge on a war against France.

And will France, in that event, go to war? Will NAPOLEON risk it? Will the French people support him in such a war? Will, in that case, the alliance between Italy and Prussia continue, and will the Italians fight against the French, on the side of the Prussians? Really, it seems as if the war in Europe, now that we were led to expect peace, threatened to become an European war.

The Philadelphia Convention—Will there be Unity?

The Springfield *Republican* does not accept the dicta of the Radical Press, either as to the elements entering into the Convention or the alleged futility of its labors. No journal in the Republican Party has a better title to be heard upon the subject than our Springfield cotemporary, and these are its words:

> "The heterogeneous character and opinions of the various classes and parties to be represented at Philadelphia is not so great an obstacle to unity as might at first be supposed. *The Republican Party was composed of materials hardly less discordant, but their various theories were postponed for the time being, for the accomplishment of a purpose which all believed to be of paramount consequence to the nation.* If those to assemble next week at Philadelphia fail to harmonize and consolidate upon a central idea and purpose, it will prove to the country that the delegates are not inspired by profound convictions and a genuine patriotism, but seek merely partisan success and the power and spoils that attend success. *But it will indicate an unaccountable fatuity if the Convention fails to appreciate its great opportunity and to rise above this low aim.* The spirit and action of the Massachusetts preliminary convention do not furnish a hopeful augury for the Philadelphia Convention, and yet it is hardly possible that the latter shall not have wiser leadership and accomplish better results. *For the sake of the country, and for the salutary influence it will have upon the Republican Party, it is most desirable that the Convention shall show a broad, patriotic spirit.* Failing in this, it will meet with no popular response, but will be a dead failure."

It ill becomes Republicans to sneer, as some of our neighbors are sneering, at the blending of party colors in the National Union movement. Their own experience should teach them to be reasonable in this regard. In the early days of the Republican organization there were many strange bedfellows. Old-line Abolitionists for the time practically affiliated with repentant Silver Grays; advanced Whigs and disgusted Democrats applied their shoulders to the same wheel; and in this admixture the young party had its origin. A common purpose soon obliterated signs of former differences; the attacks to which they were subjected welded them into political homogeneity; and they quickly marched to victory. Now, weak heads among them, intoxicated with power, forget the humble degree from which their party sprang, and read lectures upon political pedigrees with the gravity of thoroughbred autocrats.

Instead of looking askance upon the present movement because Republicans and Democrats are unitedly striving to make it a success, we see in the circumstance the best possible evidence of its necessity, and of the prudence which has thus far governed its counsels. If none but Republicans were engaged in it, what would it be but an offshoot of the Republican Party, with remote chances of doing good? Or if only Democrats identified themselves with it, what more would it be than a repetition of the "barnburner" and "hard-shell" experience of a bygone day? In either case it would have no pretension to a national character, and its proceedings would possess little interest or importance outside of the party affected by the secession. The movement which is to take shape and obtain expression at Philadelphia is important because it aims at nationalizing party organizations, and brings together conservative men from both of the existing parties. The fact that those who have for years been separated now meet in the same halls, applaud the same speeches and amicably arrange delegations fairly representing all sides, is proof of the existence of a want to be supplied, and the sensible, conciliatory spirit by which the active men of the affair are actuated. They realize the existence of a crisis in the country's history, and they proceed as though they were resolved by one vigorous effort to remove causes of danger, and to place the Union upon the enduring basis of the Constitution. The creation of a new party is meanwhile no part of their plan. Their aim is to turn a great opportunity to account by rallying the conservatism of the nation in opposition to the sectional violence which threatens its unity.

Of course much depends upon management. But a finer gathering—a gathering of more intellect, more experience, more character, more patriotism, more judgment—than that which Philadelphia will display to-morrow, has not been seen during many years. The Springfield journalist says truly, that "it is most desirable that the Convention shall show a broad, patriotic spirit." The necessity for this is obvious, for without it the purpose of the gathering will be frustrated, and the power of the Radicals for mischief will be increased immensely. Upon this head we have little fear. The harmony which characterized the proceedings at Saratoga, Boston, and elsewhere in the North, has not been the result of accident, still less of indifference. It has been the consequence of an all but universal determination to eschew topics that no longer possess practical significance, to ignore the pretensions of extremists who are chiefly intent upon their own glorification and in the selection of delegates to give a just representation to all shades of moderate opinion. More than mere harmony has thus been secured. Preliminary difficulties have been avoided, the feasibility of conciliation and compromise has been demonstrated, and something like an assurance of agreement at Philadelphia obtained. Is it probable, then, that discord will come from the South? We think not. The South is not behind the North and West in its appreciation of the opportunity, while its unhappy position renders even more earnest its desire to put down mischief-makers, and so to mould the proceedings that they shall tell upon public opinion everywhere. A sad experience has prompted the Southern people to abandon abstractions, and to renew a political alliance with States from which they have been separated. Our expectation is that the Southern delegates will be foremost in the work of compromise, and in the adoption of a moderate conservative standard, as well in reference to the qualifications of those who may present themselves, as in the arrangement of plans for future action. With Northern Unionists already in substantial harmony, and with Southern Unionists anxious for the restoration of unity, and prepared to sacrifice individual feeling to secure it, we look forward to the proceedings of the week with no ordinary confidence. The occasion is too momentous to be sacrified. And the leaders of the movement are too patriotic, too able and too judicious to do aught that would confer an advantage upon the common enemy.

Europe—As Reported by the Cable.

The actual working of the submarine telegraph between Europe and America has shown the same faults of telegraphing as our inland lines, not that we would depreciate the great benefits which quick communication with Europe will eventually bring about for both Continents. We have, in these columns, repeatedly expressed our firm belief that no undertaking of any age was so stupendous, so much akin to a miracle, as this telegraphic connection of Europe with America. But it is a rule of life, that no good is unalloyed with evil. Our own home system of telegraphing has given convincing proof of this rule, and now the ocean telegraph follows in the same path. All praise was due to the "cable" for transmitting the entire speech of the King of Prussia upon the occasion of his opening the Chambers, but what shall we say of its misleading, yesterday, a City journal to say editorially, that the "ruling Prince of Westphalia, who was formerly opposed to Prussia, has now formally declared his allegiance to the King." Prince of Westphalia, indeed! This is about equal to the solemn editorial remark, some time ago, of another City cotemporary about the "*double-headed* eagle of the Hohenzollerns." Why, Westphalia has been a Province of Prussia as long ago as 1815, formed out of a portion of the Kingdom of Westphalia, founded by the First NAPOLEON, and ruled over by his brother JEROME. There are Counts of Westphalia, Prussian noblemen, and subjects of the King of Prussia as much as the Earl of Derby or the Duke of Devonshire is a subject of the Queen of England. True, the "cable" said something in respect to the "Prince of Westphalia" that indicated a different position of this "ruling sovereign." It said that "he" considered his oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia no longer binding on him, since the King had seceded from the Germanic Confederation. Just as well might the Right Honorable Mr. GLADSTONE renounce his allegiance to the British Crown, because Reform meetings were not permitted to be held in Hyde Park. Another very interesting item has been sent us, at the cost of a dollar a letter, in gold, that the Deputies in Prussia had voted to confer the order of the Black Eagle upon the War Minister VON ROON and Gen. Baron MOLTKE. It would be just as probable, were the "cable" to tell us to-night or next day, that the British House of Commons have resolved to confer the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, or if the cable were to report to Europe to-morrow, that THADDEUS STEVENS was chosen President of the Philadelphia Convention.

But these mistakes were to have been expected. On the whole, we have reason to be satisfied, and we can very well forego any grumbling complaints in regard to the little faults and mistakes that electricity, running through an uninterrupted line of near seventeen hundred miles might occasionally make. The transmission of the Royal speech of the Prussian King was something miraculous, and other news items we had on Saturday give us a glance, though but a furtive one, at the position of affairs in Europe.

England, it appears, may now celebrate another Guy Fawkes' Day. We have not received any particulars as yet, as to the day when, and the persons by whom, Parliament was this time to be blown up sky high, but we are assured that the 5th of November of the year of grace 1605 was to have been repeated in August, 1866. This is important news. It shows, if it shows anything, dissatisfaction among the English people with their present rulers—*if the news be true.* It may be a mere ruse on the part of the Tory Ministers, just as NAPOLEON, years ago, was in the habit of getting up reports of conspiracies against his life, to lower the opposition to his Government in the eyes of the French people with the taint of murderous intentions. And so the present Tory administration, having lost caste and prestige by their unseemly haste to prevent a public meeting, may have had recourse to the same stratagem.

Not less important is the little paragraph that the Emperor NAPOLEON is intent to retain his influence in Italy. This young State has to thank its independence to the French, and chiefly to NAPOLEON. France, in her own interest, must keep up her controlling influence in Italian affairs. Were Italy and Prussia cordially united, the one from the North, the other from the South, with Austria and the South German States humbled as they are, they would have Continental Europe between them as in wedge; and sagacious as NAPOLEON is conceded by all to be, he is very likely to strain every nerve to curb the growing influence of the Prussians in Italy.

Mr. Greeley and Jeff. Davis.

The following correspondence published in a Western paper explains itself:

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 24.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully ask if it be true that you have offered to go JEFF. DAVIS' bail for his release. Also if the above be true, why you did not try to obtain bail for WIRZ, the keeper of JEFF. DAVIS' slaughter-pens. I ask these questions not from impertinent or idle curiosity, but for the purpose of obtaining your views on so important a point. In the meantime I remain, very respectfully, yours.

J. WILSON, JR.

ANSWER.

Yes, Sir, I would bail DAVIS, or you, or any other culprit that the Government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying his just and legal demand that he be arraigned and tried or let go. Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. J. WILSON, JR., Waukegan.

It is hard to understand Mr. GREELEY. He is opposed to the *imprisonment* of Mr. DAVIS. But if tried and found guilty, Mr. GREELEY would be still more opposed to his execution, for he objects to hanging anybody. The only other alternative is to "let him go."

We cannot see that it is "shameful" to imprison a great criminal, and one who not only imprisoned, but tortured, starved and poisoned tens of thousands of Union soldiers, even if he did not sanction the assassination of President LINCOLN.

There is but one consistent way of explaining Mr. GREELEY's course, which is, that having invited and encouraged DAVIS and others to go into rebellion, he feels bound not only to go bail for them, but do what he can for their release.

But then, while so willing to let the leaders "go," why is he so hostile to the masses of rebels, and even to loyal Southern men? Why, if the leaders are forgiven, does he oppose the restoration of brotherhood among the people?

The Freedmen's Bureau—Results of the Investigation.

The hostility which each succeeding report of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON has encountered has certainly not been the product of a regard for the public welfare. The investigation was instituted to ascertain the truth with reference to a Bureau whose working had been the subject of unsatisfactory controversy; and the facts brought to light should have commended themselves to the dispassionate attention of the Press. The systematic attempts that have been made to hide these facts when concealment was possible, and in other cases to pervert and misrepresent them, proves that the faction who have taken the Bureau, with all its mismanagement, under their especial charge, care more for partisanship than for economy and truth.

Take as a specimen the final report of the Inspecting Generals, published a few days ago. It is denounced without measure. Its authors, despite their honorable record, are assailed and slandered, and the statement of the results of their observation in the South is mutilated and misquoted with the view of neutralizing its effect. And yet what is the purport of the document which Radical journalists are afraid to meet honestly? What is the nature of the facts which they are endeavoring to suppress? What is the character of the suggestions which they decry as unimportant and inopportune? Briefly, it is shown that the Bureau has outlived its mission and is now a source of mischief. It is shown that in the greater portion of the South the agents of the Bureau have needlessly interfered with local civil authority, and needlessly roused local prejudice. It is shown that vast amounts of public money have been squandered, and that other large amounts, collected by agents under various pretexts, have disappeared, none knows how or whither. It is shown that there has been no uniformity in the management of the Bureau—no fixed system in the administration of its varied powers, no sufficient restraint upon the action of its officers, no efficient check upon the disposal of the moneys coming into their hands. It is shown that Bureau agents have been concerned in sending northward statements prejudicial to the Southern people, with a full knowledge of their falsity. It is shown that many of the representations which have been employed by the Radicals to commend the Bureau to Northern sympathy have lacked the quality of truth. As to the future, since Congress has decreed the continuance of the Bureau, it is shown that by certain changes a large annual saving may be effected; while the necessity of reform in the *personnel* of the concern is established beyond the possibility of disput.

The secret of the hostility to the investigation is therefore tolerably apparent. Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON have pricked some very pretty bubbles. They have exposed the hollowness of much maudlin sympathy. They have stripped disguise off proceedings that were not intended for the public eye, and have reduced divers humanitarians to the level of peculators, and squanderers of public money.

Perhaps the most provoking of all the exposures are those which show that for some time past the Bureau has operated to the disadvantage of the freedmen, and that the discontinuance of the Bureau is required in the interest of the freedmen themselves. Strange, is it not, that these noisy Radicals, overflowing with love for the negro, uphold a Bureau which practically reduces him to bondage? That they who would bring about another civil war to give a vote to the negro, actually perpetuate a system which deprives him of the right to sell his labor in the best market? These things, however, are not more strange than true. "The system of contracts now existing in the South and enforced by the Bureau," remark Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, "is simply slavery in a new form." The contract system, as exposed in the report, is a wrong against the freedmen, which not a few of the Bureau's officers have turned to their own account.

It is this exposure which constitutes the unpardonable sin. The Radical advocates of the Bureau might perchance have overcome proofs of malversation and extravagance, on the general plea that no human institution is perfect. But the injustice and cruelty inflicted by the Bureau upon the very class it was designed to protect, destroy its last claim to public approval, and render its continuance in its present shape utterly indefensible.

New-York and London.

The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been repaired, and New-York may now be said to be in direct communication with London by telegraph. Our reports from Europe this morning are full and of the highest interest.

BROTHERLY LOVE.—Philadelphia, by its very name, as well as by its historic associations, was fitly designated as the place for the grand peace conference which meets to-morrow. The *malignants* there and elsewhere threaten, or rather seek to forecast, riot and disturbance as part of the programme. But the solid and responsible citizens of Philadelphia may be safely trusted to maintain order, at the same time that they maintain the good name of the city. The business people of Philadelphia have good reason to offer a cordial welcome to the Southern delegates. No commercial community in the North has struggled with more spirit to reëstablish profitable business relations with the South. No commercial community in the North has more to gain by the establishment of such relations. Philadelphia then, while giving a free and open welcome to the members of the Convention—as a national political gathering—may at the same time do a smart stroke of business by enlarging its acquaintance with representative Southerners. But in doing this, it will become the duty of the Philadelphians to discard the hints of the Radical Press here and elsewhere as to the probability or even the possibility of a violent interference with the Convention. There is no longer any room to doubt that the assemblage will be one of the grandest and most influential in the political history of the country. And if Philadelphia does not feel honored by being selected as the place of meeting, then Philadelphia is to be pitied.

THE THREATENED RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—We are sorry to hear so much talk from Philadelphia about the people of that city getting up *riots* against the National Union Convention which meets there to-morrow. We cannot believe that these outrageous threats will amount to anything whatever. But if there should be any sign of even the smallest outbreak when the Convention meets, the best thing to do in this case would be, not for the Convention to contest its rights in any way in Philadelphia, but for it to *adjourn at once to New-York.* This City will give it safety, freedom, welcome and hospitality, and our whole people will receive it with acclamations of joy. The citizens of this, the great metropolis of the nation, would be prouder of nothing than of the opportunity of doing honor to the delegates who have come from all the States of the South, North, East and West, to consult together as to the wisest means of strengthening the bonds of national unity and affection.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. MOSS continues his Summer season with another week of "Shamus O'Brien," Mr. DAN BRYANT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss ROSA COOKE and Mrs. MARK SMITH. Mr. BRYANT has greatly improved the *rôle* of *Shamus* by cutting its musical requirements and reducing such efforts to the modest song of the "Green Above the Red." We know of no piece in which Mr. BRYANT appears to such signal advantage as this. He is only a little too quiet, perhaps, in his delineation of the bould boy of the Emerald Isle; but as a whole the part is well conceived and admirably interpreted. The drama will be given to-night and during the week. The audiences, thanks to the delightful weather, are again large and satisfactory, and this house is as of old, favorite among the favorites.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM's engagement waxes more and more successful as it approaches its termination. Weary of the old delights Mr. STUART is to favor us to-night with a new Irish drama. The city has been surfeited with the old school Irish drama, but in this, which is called "O'Donnell's Mission," we are promised something original and really good. The rehearsals indicate a success in the legitimate sense of the term. The drama is from the prolific pen of Mr. BROUGHAM; the scene alternating between France and Spain. Its hero was one of the Irish chieftains exiled by WILLIAM of Orange, after the violated treaty of Limerick, for his adhesion to the cause of the last of the Stuarts; and it was this O'DONNELL, we are told in Spanish history, who founded the princely house of the same name which has given so many statesmen and eminent soldiers to the Spanish throne. The plot runs something as follows: *Roderick O'Donnell*, an officer of the famous Irish Brigade in the service of LOUIS the Magnificent of France, was sent upon a secret mission to *Cardinal Alberoni*, in Spain, and while fulfilling this mission, he did so signal a service to the daughter to *Don Manuel de Zuniga*, that, in spite of the objections of her family, she bestowed on him her hand. From this union sprang the O'Donnells of Spain, of whom the present representative was Governor-General of Cuba, and is Prime Minister to ISABELLA II. From this very meagre plot Mr. BROUGHAM has wrought a pleasant romantic play. Like a sort of dramatic prestidigitateur, he manages to educe ever so many rare and beautiful things from nothing at all. He watches an opportunity and causes it to blossom into many more. For instance, the era of *Roderick O'Donnell* gives him the chance of introducing *Julio Alberoni*, Cardinal Minister of Spain, and the mission of his hero thither gives occasion for the contact of *Gitano* enchantments and deviltry with the reckless bonhomme and roystering of the Irish Brigade. All that is delightfully poetic, or darkly passionate, or chivalrously fraternal, or infernally plotting, is brought together in strong and brilliant contrast. In the first act we have a fine court-dance, and an *Abbe* in love, and *O'Donnell* to the rescue, a moonlight duel, a detected spy, and the song and chorus of "St. Patrick's Day." In the next act we are among the gloomy, moonlit intricacies of Spanish landscapes and the rascalities of Spanish inn-keepers, where all the characters are in disguise, and are continually finding one another out, and forever make-believing not. For the packet which *O'Donnell* bears to *Alberoni*, another one criminating him is substituted, and the interest is artfully wound up to the last point of impatience for the developments of the third critical act. These three acts are occupied in bringing us to *Cardinal Alberoni*, and when the curtain rolls up for the last time the *Cardinal* is disclosed seated in his ante-chamber. *O'Donnell* arrives, delivers in all innocence the substituted packet, and is immediately imprisoned by the *Cardinal* and sentenced to death. Meanwhile the *Abbe le Renard*, at whose instigation the substitution has been made, and who has taken possession of the true packet, arrives. Just in time to save his own life, however, the *Cardinal* discovers the perfidy of the plotting *Abbe* and the fidelity of *O'Donnell*. He directs *Zadock*, one of his servitors and his spy, to personate him at the ball to be given that evening at the Palace of the Escurial, and sends word to the true *O'Donnell* to be there in attendance. The art with which all the details are wrought up, so as to centralize the interest in the last scene of the dancing pavilion of the Palace of the Escurial, is delicate and successful, and the result is a *dénouement* which is none the less effective because it is foreseen. The designing *Abbe*, who had hoped by the assassination of the *Cardinal* to succeed to his hat, is handed over to the traitor's doom, while *O'Donnell* is happily united to *Eva*, daughter of *Don Manuel de Zuniga*, as a reward both for his love and for his valorous escort of the lady when flying in quest of her father.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. GROVER has judiciously cut from the "Ice Witch" much that was cumbersome and unpleasantly effective, leaving for the attraction this week a spectacle of beauty and interest worthy the patronage it receives. The incidental music by BAKER is novel and pleasing. Prior to the spectacle the WEBB sisters appear in a protean farce, full of life and frolic. The dancing of Miss THERESA WOOD and Miss NELLIE FOWLER continues prominent among the entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two pantomimes are on the bill in place of "Jack and Gill." The FOXES will appear twice daily in "The Red Gnome: or, The White Warrior," and "The Four Lovers." Miss PENNOYER is the danseuse, *Columbine*, and general delight of the temple.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The sensational drama of the "Mysteries of Carrow Abbey," will be presented at the New Bowery to-night for the special edification and general upharrowment of the thousands who delight in mysteries and miseries. Mr. W. H. WHALLEY and the rest of the company are in the cast.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The HANLON Brothers begin a brief season at this theatre to-night.

AMERICAN OPERA.—Mr. DRAPER announces a season of American Opera at the French Theatre. He proposes to open on or about the 23d inst., with WALLACE's beautiful "Lurline."

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—A very excellent company of gymnasts, dancers and vocalists are performing at the Old Bowery. Among the artists is NICOLO, a well known and daring athlete.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The improvements at this theatre are extensive. They are under the immediate supervision of the manager who hopes to have them completed within a short time, when he will produce a new magical and spectacular drama called the "Black Cook."

It is rumored that Mrs. JOHN HOEY and Miss ROSE EYTINGE are to resume leading positions next season in this City, the former at Wallack's Theatre, the latter at the Olympic. The public will welcome them cordially, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of the legitimate drama, that rumor for once is correct.

Misses KATE and ELIZA NEWTON will take a European tour at the close of the Olympic Summer season.

MARK SMITH, one of our best and most acceptable comedians, and Mr. BAKER, a prompt and efficient manager, have leased Mr. STEWART's Church, latterly Miss RUSHTON's theatre and propose shortly to open it.

CORRECTION.—The delegate to the National Union Convention from the Twentieth Congressional District, is Col. JOHN (not JAMES) BRADLEY, of Watertown, Jefferson County. Col. BRADLEY was a meritorious officer of the United States Army in the war of 1812, continuing in the service through the Indian wars until an impaired constitution compelled his resignation, since which time he has been an enterprising citizen of Jefferson County. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Col. BRADLEY again offered his services to Gov. MORGAN, and was usefully employed during the war.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the British Ship Tampedo on the Georgia Coast.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The British ship *Tampedo*, from Mobile, bound to Savannah, was lost on Warsaw Bar on Saturday. She was owned by J. F. DE WOLF & Co., of Liverpool, and was partially insured.

A Wreck and Loss of Life on Lake Michigan.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The schooner *America*, of Milwaukee, capsized and abandoned, was found near Grand Haven, Lake Michigan, to-day. The crew are supposed to have been lost.

Another Disaster.

The schooner *Wenonah*, Capt. TOWL, two years old, of and from Baltimore bound for Fall River, Mass., with a cargo of corn and wheat, sprung aleak last night, and sunk in half an hour two miles off Willoughby's Point Light. The Captain and crew were saved. Arrangements have been made to raise the wreck immediately.

The Steamer Delaware from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug 12.

The British steamer *Delaware*, from Liverpool July 28, arrived here to-day.

Also arrived, steamers *J. D. Wagner*, from Charleston, *Mary Sanford* and *Meta* from New-York.

A British Vessel Seized for Smuggling.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The Collector of Customs at this port has seized the British bark *B. F. Shaw*, from Havana, for smuggling. Her Captain refused to give bonds to appear for trial and was committed to jail.

The Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The reports of the Board of Health show 43 cases of cholera and 9 deaths for the week ending yesterday. The disease has almost entirely disappeared within the last two days.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Twenty-four cases of cholera, six of which were fatal, were reported to the Board of Health for 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Major-Gen. Heintzelman in Command.

From the San Antonio Ledger, July 28.

We have just been informed by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, that our people may reasonably expect very soon to have the route from San Antonio to El Paso well protected against the Indians, by both cavalry and infantry troops, which are now on their way to this point. Forts Davis and Clark will each have large garrisons of troops, capable of pursuing the red skins to their places of retreat, and hereafter protecting the transportation and trade from this place to El Paso.

Speaking of his order to our Chief-Justice, to vacate his office and turn it over to the appointees of the colossal Jack, Gen. HEINTZELMAN informed us that an order came to him from his superior officer, Gen. WRIGHT, to that effect; whereupon, we hope, our brother of the *Western Texian* will make the appropriate correction, and take our praiseworthy commander again into his confidence and esteem.

Speaking of the late bad conduct of the colored troops at Victoria and Goliad, the General said he would cheerfully correct any abuses of power or outrages of the troops under his command, and that upon the proper representations of the citizens of Goliad, he would immediately remove the colored company from that place; that the policy of the Government was conciliatory and not to create strife. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as we said some time ago, is the right man in the right place.

The Texas Election.

From the Houston Telegraph, Aug. 4

The returns from eighty counties, nearly all complete and official, foot up as follows:

For Governor—THROCKMORTON, 42,152; PEASE, 9,685.

Lieut.-Governor—JONES, 40,418; LINDSAY, 7,141.

Attorney-General—WALTON, 24,841; BANTON, 9,477; BINKLEY, 6,782.

Comptroller—ROBARDS, 35,690; SHAW, 7,506.

Treasurer—ROYSTON, 23,669; DURHAM, 9,737; HARRIS, 6,708.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—CROSBY, 35,329; WARD, 3,028; WHITE, 6,656.

Supreme Court Judges—Coke, 28,412; Moore, 29,008; Donley, 29,798; Willie, 23,520; Smith, 19,260; Cleveland, 14,713; Ochiltree, 10,064; Bell, 7,908; Caldwell, 5,688; Jones, 9,475; Johnson, 5,141.

The majority for the Amended Constitution has increased above a thousand since our last footing up. It is certainly carried by a majority which will not be less than five thousand, and may ascend to eight thousand.

We think about fifteen thousand votes remain to be heard from, of which it is no more than fair to assume that two-thirds have been thrown for THROCKMORTON. His majority will be somewhere in the neighborhood of forty thousand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 12.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Since my dispatch of a few days ago, the programme for the Presidential trip to Chicago has been altered by omitting Saratoga from the list of stopping places. The railroad time-table for the trip as now arranged, takes the party from this city in the 7:30 morning train on Tuesday, Aug. 28, arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The party remain in that city until 8 o'clock the next morning, Wednesday, when they leave for New-York, arriving at the latter place at noon Thursday, Aug. 13. Leave New-York *via* Hudson River steamer in the morning, and arrive at Albany in the evening. Friday, Aug. 31, leave Albany in the morning for Auburn, *via* Schenectady, Utica and Syracuse. Saturday, Sept. 1, leave Auburn for Niagara Falls *via* Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Brockport, Albion and Lockport. Remain at Niagara Falls Sunday, and leave there on Monday morning, Sept. 3, for Buffalo, where they halt for three hours, and then proceed to Cleveland *via* Erie and Dunkirk, arriving at Cleveland in the evening. Tuesday, Sept. 4—Leave Cleveland in the morning for Detroit *via* Toledo and Monroeville, stopping three hours at Toledo. Wednesday, Sept. 5—Leave Detroit *via* Ann Harbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo and Michigan City, and arriving at Chicago at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. SEWARD is the only member of the Cabinet that has positively arranged to accompany the President; but there is a probability that Postmaster-General RANDALL and Secretary MCCULLOCH may be of the company. The magnificent passenger car built for Mr. LINCOLN is to convey the Presidential party through the trip. How long Mr. JOHNSON will remain in Chicago is not determined, but not over two days probably. He has been urged to visit Madison, Wisconsin, after he gets through at Chicago, and he will no doubt accept the invitation. Returning to Washington, it is understood, the President will come *via* Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh. It is also understood that on the trip from New-York to Albany the party will stop at West Point, where there will be a military review and a collation served up. Gen. MCCALLUM, who formerly had charge of the military railroads, is to have the conduct of the transportation, and H. A. CHADWICK, Esq., of Willard's Hotel, is to take charge of the provisioning and quartering of the party along the route. The ladies of the White House and of Mr. SEWARD's family are to be of the company.

THE DELEGATIONS.

The Ohio Conservative delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were presented to the President yesterday by Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL. A large number of delegates from other States also called upon Mr. JOHNSON. None of the delegates remain in this city, all having gone to Philadelphia.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

A dispatch was received to-night by the President from Philadelphia, stating that the delegates from Louisiana had harmonized, the King and Bullitt delegates having coalesced.

APPOINTMENTS—THE BROOKLYN COLLECTORSHIP.

CALVIN E. PRATT, of Brooklyn, was yesterday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York, to succeed Mr. BOWEN, publisher of the *Independent.* It is said BOWEN's friends urged his retention in office; that he as proprietor should not be held responsible for the intolerant sentiments of his editors. The President also appointed HENRY N. JOHNSON Collector of the Eighteenth District of Ohio, the Cleveland District, to succeed Mr. PARSONS, who was Judge SPALDING's competitor for nomination as candidate for Congress.

INAUGURATION OF THE TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT.

Official information was received at the State Department yesterday of the inauguration of the State Government of Texas. The proclamation declaring peace throughout the land, and directing the Provisional Governor of Texas to turn over the Government of the State to the duly elected officers will be issued immediately.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—A STATEMENT FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has written a letter in reply to some inquiries made by Hon. ROSSWELL HART, member of Congress from New York, concerning the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. The General declares the organization and work of the Bureau, giving its statistics from June, 1865, to June, 1866. From these it appears that the number of persons receiving rations are decreasing, and that the poor whites dependent upon the Government bounty are equal in number to the blacks. The letter closes with the opinion that in the present condition of affairs the Bureau is indispensable.

EX-POSTMASTER-GEN. DENNISON'S ALBANY LETTER.

Ex-Postmaster-Gen. DENNISON's letter addressed to certain citizens of Albany, in defence of Congress, occasions surprise here among those who had conversations with Mr. DENNISON just prior to his withdrawal from the Cabinet. His extraordinary revolution in opinion and estimate of the President's policy as expressed in his letter, are difficult to reconcile with his verbal expressions of political opinion. We get the news from Ohio, that Mr. DENNISON is an opponent of Mr. WADE for the position of Senator from that State at the expiration of the present term of Mr. WADE.

THE CONCERT ON THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.

The President and the Attorney-General were among the visitors present yesterday afternoon at the concert of the Marine Band upon the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

PERSONAL.

Hon. EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left here last night for New-York, where he will remain two or three days, and then join his family in New-Hampshire. Mr. ROLLINS expects to return to Washington in two weeks. Meantime the business of the Bureau will be conducted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. THOS. HARLAND. The ladies of the White House, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, have gone upon a short trip down the Potomac and up Chesapeake Bay.

THE NAVY REGISTER.

A new navy register has just been issued containing the various promotions which have occurred through the action of Congress and otherwise since the beginning of the present year.

THE CHOLERA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The following dispatches have been received at the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SOUTHAMPTON, July 27, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: In consequence of a paragraph in a London newspaper, directing attention to the existence of Asiatic cholera in Southampton, I have felt it my duty, considering the number of steam vessels calling at this port on their passage to New-York, to investigate into the truth of that statement. I therefore placed myself in official communication with Dr. MCCORMICK here, the Officer of Health, whose reply I herewith inclose, and from the inquiries which I have personally made I am enabled to report to the Department that the rumors as to the prevalence of that dreadful disease in Southampton are so far not confirmed. It is true some deaths from a diarrhœa resembling cholera have occurred in the lowest parts of the town inhabited by the very poorest, resulting chiefly from intemperate habits or from the free use of bad fruit and decomposed vegetables, so dangerous at this season of the year. But in my opinion not a single case of cholera of the Asiatic type has yet taken place in Southampton or the neighborhood. I have also inspected the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, which, having large numbers of emigrants on board, call at Southampton on their passage to New-York, remaining here 24 to 36 hours each voyage; and I find that every precaution is being used by the Captains of these steamers by proper attention to ventilation and otherwise, to insure the health and comfort of their passengers; and as yet not a single case of contagious disease has been traced to these vessels.

Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRITTON, Consul.

OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 25.

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 23d inst., respecting the existence of cholera in Southampton, I beg to state that cholera does exist to some extent in the low part of the town and among the very poor, to which in both cases it is exclusively confined. It has not been specially defined as of the Asiatic type; and those cases open to that suspicion are very few indeed.

M. J. MACOANACH,
Officer of Health.

GEORGIA.

Miscellaneous Matters—The Blacks and Whites.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

The city continues cool, healthy and pleasant. The cholera is dying out at Tybee, and no cases have originated yet in town. The State has chosen her delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and we are hopeful that its deliberations and results will be such as to restore peace and cordiality to the nation. Additional information received confirms my statement that our cotton crop will be about 200,000 bales, and I hear cheering news of the rice crop. I met last week in town Capt. WINCHESTER, of the firm of SCHUYLER & Co., of New-York, who bought St. Catherines Island, and he spoke very hopefully of their prospects. They have seven hundred acres of healthy flourishing Sea Island cotton. The negroes are working well, giving no trouble, and his factor estimates the value of his crop at between $80,000 and $90,000. The Captain, who is a Massachusetts man, is delighted with their purchase and his residence among us, and laughs heartily at the stories circulated by the Radical Abolition Press, of the discourtesy and injuries to which, they say, Northern men are subjected.

Indeed, there seems to be a persistent effort by a certain class of writers for Northern papers, no doubt for political effect, to misrepresent and malign us in this respect. If a man choose to pass through the world offensively, he can get into a difficulty here just as readily as in New-York or in Boston. As for instance, when the other day a Radical fanatic insultingly and sneeringly told one of our citizens of Milesian birth that he considered "a negro as good as any white man, and a d—d sight better than any rebel." Whereupon honest Patrick, who had been in the Confederate army, and who has in him a good deal of the native disposition to inquire "Will nobody tread on the tail of my coat?" very quietly knocked him down. No doubt, in the eyes of the Radicals, this was a tremendous act of disloyalty, calling for a declaration of martial law, and for putting us all under the ban as still contumacious rebels. But I think the verdict of the honest men of the North will be, should the case be laid before them, "Served him right." I have yet to hear of the first instance of a Northern man who conducted himself like a gentleman, meeting with any discourteous or unpleasant treatment. There have been numbers of them here and through the State during the past Winter and Spring, and present Summer, who have expressed to me their surprise at the kind and courteous reception they have universally met with. In Georgia it could not well be otherwise, there being so many men of Northern birth, Northern family connections, and of Northern education and associations composing our society, independently of the generous impulse that rules in our State of giving every man fair play. We claim no particular "chivalry," or "cavalier," or "Huguenot" blood, but we do claim the good old English, Tom Cribb principle of not hitting a man when he's down, or has no friends.

But to turn to graver matters. Are not the recent riots in New-Orleans indicative of the course the Radicals intend to pursue so long as the negro shall be an open question for "universal suffrage" and "equal political rights?" They will not rest until the war of races is established, so that the negro element shall be a constituent principle in Southern politics to agitate and control the white race, and minister to their desire for party restraint. Are the thinking white men of the North willing that an inferior race shall share with them in the government of the country, in determining its cultivation, intelligence and refinement? How many years has it taken for the masses of our own race, emerging from the degradation of feudal despotism, to attain through successive generations the freedom and intelligence we now possess? And are we prepared to receive with open arms and on equal terms a people stamped by the Great Creator with lower organization, intelligence, morality and tastes, uneducated and brutal, and whose color is repugnant to our own innate perceptions of delicacy, to an equal share of social privileges, and without any previous training to fit them for the responsibilities so suddenly thrust upon them? Anatomy has placed the osseous formation of the negro between the class Simia and the Caucasian race. Phrenology determines his intellect as more animal than intellectual. And physiology has placed him in the scale of nature, in his inclinations, appetites and desires, as a connecting link between the mere animal and the intellectual creations. What the negro may become in time—to what point of improvement, with freedom and cultivation—we cannot say. The experiments so far made with him in Africa, and in the French and British West India Islands, present but little hope of great attainments. But in his present degraded condition in this country, is he to be lifted at once through a mistaken, however sincere, philanthropy, to the level that we have attained by centuries of training and of successive improvement?

From the English records of the human family to the present time the negro has uniformly been represented as in a state of servitude. From our own experience with him, since Sir JOHN HAWKINS' first shipment of a slave cargo to America, we find that to be his normal condition. Shall we then, in the face of the world's testimony, and of our own experience, seek to change the "Ethiopian's skin?" To say that though it seems black, it is not black, and practically delude ourselves with the illusion that what we see, only seems to be, but in reality is not? *Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme* shall then be the type of common sense and intelligence.

There is a movement among some of the negroes in this State in favor of emigration to Liberia. A sensible move in the right direction. The American Colonization Society can now be of great use. Emancipation has opened wide the door of practical usefulness to that Society, and it is to be earnestly hoped that ample provision be made for the emigration of the colored race to Africa. There they may be independent, respectable and respected. While here they must always recognize the inferiority of color and race impressed upon them by their Maker. The negroes are not necessary to us for cotton growing, nor for anything else, as some superficial observers would lead you to suppose. A good deal of cotton has been made for years in this State and in Texas by white labor. And coolies will work our rice fields with more intelligence and to better purpose.

As an evidence of the health of our city, containing now some thirty-five thousand inhabitants, during the last month of July, I give you the report of deaths as officially returned by the cemeteries. Whites, 35; colored, 44; total, 79. I hear that some Northern men remarked the other day that until this Summer here, they never knew what a cool Summer was. So far we have had every reason to be thankful for health, and cool, pleasant weather.

GEORGIA.

The New-Orleans Riot.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 7.

There is an attempt to make political capital out of an industriously circulated rumor that Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES left Gen. BAIRD under the impression that the Convention was to have met at 6 o'clock P. M., instead of 12 M. on Monday last.

The matter is easily set at rest. The Lieutenant-Governor had an interview with the General at about 11 o'clock A. M., and then called on the Mayor to inform him of the result. Half an hour afterwards he addressed a note to the General on the subject of the troops which the latter had promised to send to Mechanics' Institute to coöperate with the police in preventing an outbreak. About noon the Lieutenant-Governor sent by MARTIN VOORHIES, Esq., the following dispatch, which was delivered to the General in person. This was previous to the arrival of the negro procession, which took place about 1 o'clock P. M.:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1866.

Maj.-Gen. Baird, New-Orleans:

SIR: I am informed that squads of negroes are going about in the Third District of the city; that they have abandoned their work; and that negroes are coming into the city, also from the upper part—Jefferson. How reliable this news is, or at least to what extent, I cannot say positively. At all events, I would suggest that an inquiry be made. The colored population is not responsible for these things; for, goaded as they are by inflammatory appeals to their passions and prejudices, it is astonishing that they have not already fallen into excesses.

After leaving you I called upon the Mayor, who was pleased to hear what coöperation he could have from the military department. As a measure of prudence it would be well, should you, however, concur in this view, to have a military force disseminated throughout the city, to act in concert with the city police; but, by all means, in the vicinity of Mechanics' Institute.

At this moment my messenger comes in and brings the information that a large number of freedmen are at the Mechanics' Hall, and that a great number of white people are in the vicinity. The excitement is increasing. The appearance of soldiers, with policemen, at this moment, would be very beneficial.

Yours, respectfully,
ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieut.-Governor.

Thus it will be seen that Gen. BAIRD was not only fully informed of the state of affairs, and solicited to coöperate with the civil officers of the law, but had promised so to do, and was relied upon for the assistance that was most needed. Had this promise been fulfilled, all would have been well; for no one will contend that the riot could not have been instantly stopped, at any time during its progress, by a single company of soldiers. There are other facts to be made public that will aid in fixing the responsibility of the distressing collision of the 30th ult. upon other shoulders than those of our State and municipal officers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MISSION WORK.

Need of the City Mission—Where its Agents Labor—What They Accomplish—Who Should Support Them, and Their Claims upon the Country.

Church-going in New-York has almost become a luxury. Not only have churches been removed up-town, away from the dense populations of the lower wards, but the cost of supporting these establishments has increased so much of late that the means of grace are in a measure placed beyond the reach of a large class of our citizens who are not overburdened with the goods of this world. Whether any real necessity exists for the wholesale removal of churches up-town is a question not needful to consider, inasmuch as the facts, after the removal, are what more immediately appeal to public attention. The New-York City Mission, although an old and long-ago useful institution has been compelled to extend its machinery as nearly as possible into every ward of the City, to supply, in its way, the wants of the people who used to attend church when the accommodation was such as they could afford to pay for. A large proportion of this class of persons can never be reached by the City Mission, because they spurn the thought of having the gift of God rebestowed by human hands in the form of a benevolent transaction. This is one of the greatest difficulties with which our City Missionaries have to contend, and they find that after all they must labor among those classes who never were in the habit of attending church, or who, if they were attendants, have fallen away through vice or carelessness. And this latter class is large enough to engage all the efforts of ten times as many missionaries as are now in the field. The appliances which have been provided as facilities to the missionaries in the prosecution of their work are interesting.

The Mission stations are planted in the midst of densely populated regions of the City. They are furnished with seats, desk, melodeon, hymn-books, and Bibles, and kind ladies and gentlemen step in to aid the missionary in his work. A lady volunteers to play the melodeon or lead the music, another visits from door to door, saying to the people, "Come in." At the meetings, before and after service, whether on a week-day evening or on Sunday those who come in are grasped by the hand and cordially invited to keep coming in. "Come and see us again," "come in often," "make yourself at home," and such familiar and hearty appeals seldom fail to carry the point sought after. It is interesting to sit in some of the mission-stations on a Sabbath afternoon and listen to the stories of gospel triumphs and spiritual victories which have been won by the men and the women who relate their experience in the waiting assembly. In this way the City Mission is doing a great work, even where it falls short of spiritual success, for the temporal benefits bestowed by good counsel, the habits of economy adopted, the extravagant practices abandoned, methods of cleanliness put in exercise, and a hundred other things which pertain to domestic economy and comfort, and constitute a grand social boon beneficial to all the community, is a labor in the Godly direction.

With the tremendous increase of population during the past five years, the responsibilities of those whose mission it is to communicate truth have been greatly increased. What is necessary one year may be inferred from what is done the previous year, when all that was done did not accomplish too much—nor even enough.

In 1865 the New-York City Mission had only eleven Mission stations in the City; connected with these were 43 missionaries and 667 visitors. The number of missionary visits made was 64,314; the number of tracts distributed was 840,591; the number of Bibles which were given away 626 and Testaments 834. 2,652 volumes were loaned from the Mission station libraries; 2,573 children were led to the Sabbath schools, 527 to the day schools, 503 persons to the Bible classes, 5,980 to the Church and Mission stations, 437 persons signed the temperance pledge; there were held, under the auspices of the missionaries, 4,307 religious meetings; 124 backsliders were reclaimed, and 464 persons, through the instrumentality of the Mission, were led to unite with churches. The character of the sentiments sought to be disseminated in the hearts of the people by the missionaries and the other visitors during the year 1865, may be best understood by the following list of subjects of tracts distributed in the different months respectively:

January, Tract No. 652, Christian's Great Interest; February, Tract No. 668, Russian Nobleman and his Bible; March, Tract No. 670, The Non-Professor Self-Condemned; April, Tract No. 671, The Shoemaker and the Learned Professor; May, Tract No. 533, Grieving the Spirit of God; June, Tract No. 581, Three Great Events in a Family; July, Tract No. 616, The Blood of Atonement; August, Tract No. 601, Come to Christ; September, Tract No. 592, I've Attended to Everything but my Soul; October, Tract No. 50, The Swearer's Prayer; November, Tract No. 675, The Publican's Prayer; December, Tract No. 674, Birthday Reflections.

The plan of holding missionary meetings in the various districts is thus laid down: No. 27 Greenwich-street, Sunday and Thursday evenings; No. 147 Duane-street, Sunday and Thursday; No. 42 Thomas-street, Monday; No. 32 Pell-street, Sunday and Friday; No. 327 Madison-street, Thursday; No. 46 Watts-street, Monday; Madison, corner of Montgomery-street, Monday; No. 61 Park-street, Wednesday; No. 218 Spring-street, Thursday; No. 117 Bank-street, Sunday and Wednesday; No. 9 Jones-street, (rear,) Thursday; No. 39 Hammond-street, (rear,) Thursday; No. 55 Orchard-street, Monday and Thursday; No. 21 Avenue D, Sunday and Thursday; No. 323 East Twelfth-street, Thursday; No. 70 Columbia-street, Sunday and Wednesday; Broome-street, corner of Elm, Sunday and Wednesday; No. 6 Jersey-street, Monday; No. 191 West Twentieth-street, Tuesday; Fifth-street and First-avenue, Friday; No. 189 East Twentieth-street, Thursday; No. 283 Avenue B, Wednesday; No. 167 East Twenty-fifth-street, Monday; No. 130 West Thirty-seventh-street, Monday; No. 426 Tenth-avenue, Tuesday; No. 493 Second-avenue, Monday; No. 555 First-avenue, Friday; Sixty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, Sunday and Wednesday; No. 105 Park-street, Sunday; No. 21½ Marion-street, Sunday and Wednesday; No. 204 Bleecker-street, Cottage-place, Thursday; No. 189 West Seventeenth-street, Tuesday; No. 48 First-street, (rear,) Thursday; No. 220 East Nineteenth-street, Tuesday; No. 176 West Thirty-seventh-street, Monday; corner Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, Wednesday; No. 373 Elizabeth-street, Wednesday; No. 117 East Twenty-fifth-street, Thursday.

Regular services are held in the following wards regularly at the places and hours designated:

First Ward—No. 27 Greenwich-street, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M. Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-street, 3 P. M. Tenth Ward—No. 139 Canal-street, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Eleventh Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Thirteenth Ward—No. 70 Columbia-street, 3:30 P. M. Fourteenth Ward—No. 191 Elm-street. Fifteenth Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-street 3 P. M. Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West Twenty-fifth-street, 7:30 P. M. Seventeenth Ward—No. 147 Fifth-street, 10:30 A. M. Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7:30 P. M.

Thus these preaching and praying stations are set down in centres of populous neighborhoods, as it were, to disinfect them of immorality. The general results are beneficial both to the individuals immediately concerned and to the community at large. It has long been a settled principle that Christianity is the great civilizer of the species in all lands—this land as well as others; in New-York as well as in Hong Kong or Calcutta; here as well as in the Sandwich Islands among the Malayian race. Where Christianity fails of its highest object, it accomplishes much in its success with the incipient steps taken in the upward direction. Hence, they who disregard the work of the City Missionary for its spiritual or religious designs may welcome it for the other good it does in what it accomplishes in the minor details of the process.

The City Mission is the great evangelical method now in practice. It is the great accommodater of those whose accommodations have been taken away, beside which it is the great introducer of comfort and solace to many a troubled heart—the allayer of many griefs and sorrows. It is richly entitled to the support of all who desire to improve both the moral and the physical health of our City. The aid given by those who desire more than this—the religious well-being of the people is altogether inadequate to the necessities of the case. Good things ought to be heartily and liberally sustained as much, if not more, for the temporal good they actually accomplish as for the loftier ends they seek to consummate. The headquarters of the City Mission are at No. 30 Bible House. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS is the Superintending Missionary.

The following is a list of the missionaries, their residences, and the spheres of their operations:

George Hatt, No. 230 East Thirty-second-street, First and Second Wards; Henry F. Stanly, No. 27 Greenwich-street, First and Second Wards; John Love, No. 15 Renwick-street, Third and Fifth Wards; Henry Whittelsey, No. 42 Market-street, Fourth Ward; Charles Battersby, No. 61 Park-street, Sixth Ward; Jason L. Burdick, No. 61 Park-street, Sixth Ward; Jonathan B. Horton, No. 25 Montgomery-street, Seventh Ward; Zenas P. Wilds, No. 218 Spring-street, Eighth Ward; Lewis E. Jackson, No. 593 Hudson-street, Ninth Ward; John H. Meacham, No. 593 Hudson-street, Ninth Ward; Joseph P. Lestrade, No. 13 Rutgers-place, Tenth Ward; John H. Bulen, No. 333 East Fourth-street, Eleventh Ward; Edward P. Payson, Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Twelfth Ward; James W. Bishop, No. 39 Columbia-street, Thirteenth Ward; James W. Monroe, No. 21½ Marion-street, Fourteenth Ward; Alfred C. Roe, No. 229 Thompson, Fifteenth Ward; Charles C. Darling, No. 149 Eighth-avenue, Sixteenth Ward; Joseph Wildey, No. 147 Fifth-street, Seventeenth Ward; John Ruston, No. 62 East Twenty-second-street, Eighteenth Ward; Enoch Mack, No. 950 Third-avenue, Nineteenth Ward; Richard Hayter, No. 397 Ninth-avenue, Twentieth Ward; Peleg A. Spencer, No. 320 East Fifty-first-street, Twenty-first Ward; Calvin Lathrop, No. 739 Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second Ward; Abraham Berky, No. 127 Norfolk-street, Germans; William Roth, No. 141 East Houston-street, Germans; Henry E. Friedel, No. 424 East Houston-street; Germans; Ola Helland, No. 190 Cherry-street, seamen; Peter Bergner, Bethel ship, Swedish immigrants; Henry Vehslage, No. 255 Rivington-street, German immigrants; Gideon R. Lederer, No. 189 East Thirteenth-street, Jews; George Dubois, No. 13 West Thirty-eighth-street, French; M. A. Erdman, No. 190 Seventh-street, Moravian.

Besides these there are eleven female assistants supported by our Auxiliary Female City Mission and Tract Society, and laboring under the direction of the Ward Missionaries.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

Queen Emma at Church—Interesting Interview with Deaf Mutes.

Yesterday morning Queen EMMA attended divine service at Trinity Church. She was attended by Miss SPURGEON, Maj. HOPKINS, Mr. ODELL, and Mr. CHILTON. It having been announced in the morning papers that she would attend Trinity Church, that edifice was crowded to overflowing at an early hour. When the Queen made her appearance the crowd parted right and left in the most respectful manner, and she was escorted through their midst by J. J. CISCO, Esq., to the seats reserved for herself and suite. Great curiosity was manifested to see her, and the congregation rose *en masse* to obtain a glimpse as she walked with quiet dignity down the broad aisle. Her Majesty was agreeably surprised to find reposing upon the bench in front of her seat a magnificent prayer-book designed for her acceptance. The prayer-book is bound in royal purple, beautifully ornamented, and was presented by Rev. Dr. VINTON. Inside the book a few appropriate lines were inscribed, expressive of the high regard in which Her Majesty is held by the donor. The regular morning services were then entered upon, Dr. VINTON being ably assisted by Rev. JOSEPH S. ELSEGOOD, Rector of Trinity Church, Easton, Pennsylvania, and Rev. SIDNEY CORBETT, Rector of St. John's Church, Quincy, Illinois. The music at Trinity is always excellent, a large portion of the service being sung, and yesterday it was especially fine. The sermon by Dr. VINTON was an appropriate one, and was delivered in his usual eloquent manner. He took his text from the 4th chapter of Esther, 16th verse—"And if I perish, I perish." The speaker rehearsed the principal incidents of Queen ESTHER's life, showing the benefit she conferred upon the Christian world by her firmness and decision. At the conclusion of the service Her Majesty and attendants returned to the Brevoort House. In the afternoon the royal party, increased by the presence of the Hawaian Consul and lady, and Mrs. WATTS, and Miss GRINNELL, daughter of MOSES H. GRINNELL, attended St. Anne's Church, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The services, conducted by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, were designed for the instruction of deaf mutes. Queen EMMA had expressed a strong desire to be present, and manifested the deepest interest throughout the service. Dr. VINTON and Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN assisted, Dr. GALLAUDET interpreting the service in the sign-language. After the sermon, Dr. VINTON made a few extemporaneous remarks, dilating upon the wonderfully improved condition of deaf mutes since the sign-language had attained its present degree of excellence. He said that the Christian Queen then in their midst had done much in her own land in behalf of the unfortunate of all classes, and that on her return home she would do much more, not only in spreading the Gospel among her people, but in introducing the public charitable institutions, the excellence of which she was studying. At the close of the services, Her Majesty was requested to write a few words, to be read to the mutes, whereupon she indited the following brief message:

"My delight is very great at being able to have prayed with you to-day. I shall always remember my brothers and sisters here in my prayers when I am far away in my own home. Do you believe that we will meet in Heaven?"

The following reply was written by a young lady:

"We deaf mutes are very happy to see Her Majesty, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, to-day, and, moreover, we are greatly delighted in sitting with her in the House of the Lord. For myself, I believe that we shall meet, and that there will be a mutual recognition in Heaven."

A number of the deaf mutes were introduced to the Queen, among them several young ladies. These contrived, by means of pencil and paper, to carry on an interesting conversation with her. Her Majesty was greatly pleased with the intelligence, beauty and refinement which she found among her new-made friends, and seemed to take great pleasure in conversing with them. Should her engagements permit, she purposes visiting the Institution for Deaf Mutes before sailing for home. Having spent an agreeable hour in this manner the party returned to the hotel.

This morning Her Majesty becomes the guest of the Government, and at 8 o'clock will take her departure for Washington, escorted by her suite and Mr. CHILTON, who represents the Department of State. A special train has been provided for the trip, and on its arrival, Queen EMMA will be received by Attorney-General HENRY STANBURY, who is at present Acting Secretary of State, in the absence of Mr. SEWARD.

CHOLERA.

The Disease Subsiding—Only Eight New Cases Reported Yesterday.

The cholera is rapidly subsiding, and the Board of Health is confident that the worst of the danger has passed, at least for the season. Unceasing vigilance and untiring energy on the part of the Board has kept the disease within limits wherein it could be properly treated, and the consequence has been that out of the number of cases reported comparatively few have proved fatal. Some very interesting facts in reference to the disease and its treatment in New-York this year will soon be given to the public. The following cases were the only ones reported yesterday:

NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. ELIZA LOGAN, of No. 87 Mulberry-street, was attacked with cholera on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, and died the same evening.
2. ELLEN O'KEEFE, No. 42 Henry-street, died of cholera yesterday.
3. MARGARET HELIRIG, No. 76 West Forty-sixth-street, was in a state of collapse yesterday afternoon.
4. M. LUNDY, No. 204 East Forty-eighth-street, died yesterday of cholera.
5. CATHARINE SCHLICK, No. 128 Pitt-street, died yesterday of cholera.
6. SUSAN MCGOW, No. 212 East Thirty-seventh-street, died yesterday of cholera.
7. ELIZA DONOHUE, No. 54 Oak-street, was in a state of collapse yesterday afternoon.
8. THOS. CHOCRAN, No. 142 Baxter-street, was in a collapsed state yesterday. The premises wherein this case occurred are represented as being in a terribly filthy condition. Disinfectants were freely used by the Sanitary Inspector.

BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

The official report of the Board of Health does not show so favorably as does that of New-York. From Friday noon to Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, there were 22 new cases and 8 deaths, as follows:

PATRICK MCHENRY, aged 2 years and 6 months, Van Brunt-street, near Columbia-street. Dead.

ANN KERR, aged 45, No. 74 Washington-street. Critical condition.

HENRY O'BRIEN, aged 25, No. 171 Hoyt-street. In collapse.

WM. HENRY HEATH, No. 116 Portland-avenue, near Myrtle. Fair chance of recovery.

MICHAEL WHALEN, at St. Peter's Hospital, Hicks, near Congress-street. Ran into collapse; will die.

JULIA MCLOUGHLIN, aged 36 years, Willoughby, near Canton-street. Dead.

JOHN ST. CLARE, aged 3½ years, No. 170 Hoyt-street. Dead.

MARY LAWLER, aged 14, Luqueer-street, between Columbia and Hicks streets. Taken on the 9th inst.

HUGH MCGURN, Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. In collapse.

MARY HEIN, widow, aged 34, Van Dyke-street, near Van Brunt. In collapse.

JOHN NASH, aged 28, corner Dikeman and Conover streets. Dead.

CATHARINE MCMAHON, widow, aged 44, King-street, near Columbia. Dead.

MARGARET ELLEN SPENCER, aged 37, No. 251 Luqueer-street. Dead.

CHARLES LEWIS DOBBIN, aged 6 years, Luqueer-street, near Hicks. Dead.

JOHN MCCANN, aged 45, No. 14 Sackett-street. In collapse.

MRS. LOUIS SANER, aged 26, No. 49 Hamilton-avenue. Will probably recover.

CATHARINE MORGAN, aged 35, No. 86 Hamilton-avenue. In collapse.

ROSANNA DONOHUE, Van Brunt-street, near William. Taken 1 A. M., Aug. 11.

PAULINA GEISS, aged 10, residing at Sandy Bank, Twelfth Ward. In collapse.

CAROLINE HOYT, aged 52, Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. In collapse; case critical.

WM. H. COOK, aged 9, No. 61 Adelphi-street. Taken on the 10th and died the day following; had eaten two green apples.

MARIETTA COOK, aged 7, same residence and same cause. Doing well.

CASES ON SUNDAY.

The following cases are reported to the Health Board as having occurred from 8 o'clock Saturday evening to 8 o'clock Sunday evening:

ELLEN GILHOOLEY, No. 236 Washington-avenue. Had eaten cabbage. Dead.

HANNAH FOLTHART, near Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush. Dead. This is the fifth case in that neighborhood.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK, Hamilton-avenue, south side, near Smith-street. In collapse.

ANN CLARE, No. 17 Luqueer-street. In Cholera Hospital.

MRS. MARGARET HOGG, Luqueer-street, near Columbia-street. Dead.

ALEXANDER KEENAN, northeast corner Van Brunt and Sullivan streets. Had attended a person sick of cholera.

JOHN MAHONEY, No. 44 President-street. Removed to Cholera Hospital.

MRS. MARIA CLARK, corner Conover and Partition streets. Taken at 6 P. M. Aug. 11.

MRS. W. HEINEMAN, Conover-street, near Partition-street.

——— RILEY, Van Brunt-street, near William-street.

ELLEN WHITE, Kings County Jail.

AUGUST BUTLER, No. 4 Furman-street. Dead.

MARY DOUGHERTY, No. 122 East Warren-street. Dead; no medical attendance.

THOMAS RILEY, No. 61 Douglass-street. Taken at 7 o'clock yesterday morning; died at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. (Reported to the police.)

This makes a total of 14 cases reported yesterday up to 7 o'clock in the evening, of this number 6 died.

Since Friday noon the total number of cases have been 36, of which number 14 died.

There can scarcely be a doubt that this great increase of cholera is attributable to the release of prisoners from jail on the 4th inst., and that they have scattered the disease over the entire city. There are several instances which prove this; among them the following:

When the jail was emptied, many of the prisoners made a rush for MADDEN's drinking shop, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street, where they spent what little money they had for liquor. The place is kept by two brothers. One has since been taken with the disease and died. The other was subsequently taken, but was alive at last accounts.

A man named JOHN MCGURN, 21 years old, who had been released, went to his home in Twenth-first-street, Gowanus. He was taken sick on Sunday and died on Monday. His grandmother, MARY MCGURN, aged 80, was taken sick on Monday night and died next day. Same day, HUGH MCGURN, was taken sick, and was on Saturday reported in a state of collapse. The nurse, named MARTHA COOK, was taken sick, and is also in a state of collapse.

There are similar cases of an equally distressing character, although the number in a single family may not have been so large as reported above.

The patients in the jail are progressing as well as can be expected. Only one case was reported yesterday. The patients now occupy tents, which have been erected in the yard for their accommodation.

Those laboring with the desease in the penitentiary are progressing favorably. It is believed that but few will die.

FOURTEENTH-STREET GAS-HOUSE.

Almost the first nuisance to which the Board of Health directed its attention on coming into power was that created by the gas houses. The terrible effluvia arising from those houses was considered detrimental, and the Health officers compelled the companies to purify or consume their waste gas, instead of pouring it forth to poison the air and breed a pestilence in their neighborhoods. The expense attendant upon this course was very great, but the gas companies bore it with such good grace as they could summon to their assistance. Recently, however, they have aimed to save the outlay occasioned by the purifying process, and once more turned their waste gas loose. An old resident in the vicinity of the Fourteenth-street gas-house writes to the Board of Health as follows: "All day yesterday and last night, if you had happened in the vicinity of the gas-house, you would have supposed that every privy in the city had been poured out into the street under your very window. Is this intolerable nuisance to be again revived? It has certainly been remedied for a time, and can be effectually." The Board of Health, so long as it has authority to control the matter, will insist upon the gas companies pursuing the course pointed out to them. It is a mere matter of dollars and cents to the companies, and they will not be allowed to poison the neighborhoods surrounding them in order that their dividends may be increased.

DEATH CERTIFICATES REGISTERED ON SUNDAY IN NEW-YORK.

CATHARINE N. C. O'CONNELL, 10 years, New-York, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, ill six hours.

ELLEN O'KEEFE, 50, Ireland, No. 4 Henry-street, ill six hours.

JULIA BROWN, 26, Ireland, No. 16 Washington-street, ill six hours, died at Battery Hospital.

ELIZABETH HASTINGS, 30, Ireland, No. 9 Roosevelt-street, died at Battery Barracks, ill six hours.

ELIZA FAGAN, 28, Ireland, No. 87 Mulberry-street, died at Battery Barracks, ill fourteen hours.

SUSAN MAGAM, 62, Ireland, No. 21 East Thirty-seventh-street, ill fourteen hours.

MARY EDWARDS, 28, Ireland, No. 54 Oak-street, ill fourteen hours.

BRIDGET KIERNAN, 37, Ireland, No. 87 Mulberry-street.

Police Telegraphic Reports of Cholera.

The following telegrams were received yesterday at Police Headquarters from the various precincts:

1:20 *A. M.*—Officer COYLE reports a case of cholera in rear of No. 16 Washington-street.

7:20 *A. M.*—Dr. STILLWELL reports a case of cholera at No. 287 Sixth-street.

7:40 *A. M.*—MARY BOYLE, of No. 287 Sixth-street; ill with cholera.

11 *A. M.*—SANDY ——, of No. 20 East Forty-eighth-street; sick with cholera.

11:53 *A. M.*—MARY HINSEY, No. 379 West Forty-sixth-street; ill with cholera.

12:40 *P. M.*—A woman named RICHEY, at No. 85 West Thirteenth-street, ill with cholera.

3:25 *P. M.*—ELIZA FAGAN, No. 87 Mulberry-street; case of cholera.

3:28 *P. M.*—A case of cholera at No. 24 Little Twelfth-street.

4 *P. M.*—ELLEN O'KEEFE, No. 42 Henry-street; ill with cholera.

4:30 P. M.—ELIZABETH AUSTIN, sick on stoop of No. 9 Roosevelt-street; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

5:05 *P. M.*—MARGARET HELWIG, of No. 376 West Forty-sixth-street, has cholera.

11:30 *P. M.*—The Fourth Ward Police reports that MARY EDWARDS died at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning of cholera, and the remains have not yet been removed. Disinfectants sent.

Disastrous Fire in Third-avenue—Nine Buildings Destroyed—Aggregate Loss $12,000—Arrest of a Man on Suspicion of Arson.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the lower part of one of a row of unfinished frame buildings, which was in the course of erection on Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets. The flames spread with such rapidity that before the firemen commenced operations the whole row were wrapped in a sheet of flames, and they were all destroyed; the walls not having been plastered contributed greatly to the spread of the devouring element. All four of these buildings were the property of JAMES CURRY, of No. 540 Ninth-avenue. Adjoining these premises stood a three-story frame building, owned by WM. SCUTTLEGOOD, which was also destroyed, causing a loss of $2,500, upon which there is a partial insurance. The stable situated on the corner of Sixty-second-street, owned by WM. SPARKS, was damaged to the extent of $100. The dwelling occupied by Mr. SPARKS, fronting on Sixty-second-street, was also damaged to the extent of $1,000, and slight damage to furniture by water. In their course toward Sixty-first-street the flames burned down a large wooden stable owned by TIMOTHY DALY, and occupied by MOSCHAN & RILEY; loss $1,000; insured. The three-story frame building corner of Sixty-first-street, occupied as a liquor store by JOHN RILEY, was damaged about $1,200, the gable end being burned and the interior flooded. No insurance on building or contents. There were also four two-story dwellings in the rear of adjoining lots, owned by ANDREW WOOD, which were destroyed. Loss $3,000; no insurance.

Fire-Marshal BAKER made an investigation into the origin of the fire, when Mr. CURRY stated that he was insured for $4,000, and that the building had cost him $5,000. On Friday he had placed in the store $200 worth of mattresses and other furniture, intending to open business next week. It was among these mattresses that the flames originated. Mr. CURRY had employed HENRY BERLEIGH to act as night watchman. THOMAS CLANCY, residing on the opposite side of the avenue, testified to having seen a light flash up and immediately after a man come who walked rapidly toward Sixty-first-street. As he gave no alarm Mr. CLANCY ran over and attempted to arrest him, and succeeding, took him back to the store where he found that a lot of chairs had been stacked and a fire burning in their midst. The man he had secured turned out to be the watchman BERLEIGH. He endeavored to escape, but Mr. CLANCY kept him in custody, and after giving an alarm, took his prisoner to the Fifty-ninth street Station-house. The accused was subsequently committed for examination by Alderman MASTERSON, at the Yorkville Police Court.

An interview was subsequently held with the prisoner by CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Esq., President of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, accompanied by others, during which BERLEIGH stated that about midnight he went into the store and laid down on one of the mattresses and went to sleep. When he awoke he saw the pile of mattresses on fire, but how the flames originated he professed entire ignorance. He also said he went to Mr. RILEY's door, on the corner of Sixty-first-street, and knocked at the door, but failed to arouse any one. He wanted to get some water to put the fire out. As he was coming back he was arrested by Mr. CLANCY and accused of having set fire to the building. He stated in addition that he had not smoked in the building nor had used a light when going his rounds. The investigation will be continued to-day before Justice KELLY, at the Fifty-seventh-street Court.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Civil Justice Kevelin.

THE PANEL GAME.

During Saturday evening, JOHN STEPHENS met ISOLA ELGENIA on Broadway, and accompanied her home to Greene-street, where he remained all night. On rising the next morning he discovered that his pocket-book, containing $55, had been stolen. He then learned that the girl had been asked by a young man named JAMES O'MEARA, who slept in the next room, to leave her door unlocked, so he could "make a case or two." She refused, however, and had locked the door, taking the key out so that it could not be turned with nippers. Detective GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, was informed of the robbery, and he made investigations which led to the discovery that the door-key of O'MEARA's room fitted that of ELGENIA's, and he was accordingly arrested on the charge of larceny. He was yesterday arraigned before the acting Magistrate, and, on the above chain of circumstantial evidence being recited, he was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner denies his guilt.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

LOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

ALLEN HART *alias* Allen Kleckner was arrested yesterday morning by Officer NIXON, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny, which was preferred by Mrs. MARY NEWMAN, of No. 244 Monroe-street. The circumstances attending the theft and arrest are thus set forth by Capt. JAMESON in his morning return: "The prisoner is one of those notorious boarding-house thieves who go from house to house engaging board, and after sleeping over the first night until all the boarders are up and at breakfast, he rises and gathers up all he can find, dressing up in two or three suits, and putting his own over all, the better to deceive. Six months ago he robbed this poor widow of about $75 worth of clothing that belonged to the mechanics who boarded with her, and to-day he stole about $56 worth from her house. He was detected just in time by some citizens and given into the custody of the officer. It would be well for those who have been robbed in this way to call and see him." The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning and committed for trial in default of bail.

LARCENY OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.

A seamstress named JOSEPHINE LINEBURGH called on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mme. LAURA D'HERVILLEY, No. 161 East Twelfth-street, to procure some employment. After arranging the business with Mrs. D'HERVILLEY, JOSEPHINE left the parlor with the seeming intention of leaving the house. A few minutes after the lady occupant went out into the hallway, when she was surprised to see her visitor coming down stairs. Naturally suspecting that JOSEPHINE had gone up stairs for no possible good, Mrs. D'HERVILLEY ran up to her sleeping chamber, where she discovered that her watch and chain, valued at $150, had been stolen. On her return to the hallway she found that JOSEPHINE had disappeared. Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was informed of the circumstances, and he soon succeeded in arresting the accused. When brought before the Court she was remanded for examination. The missing property was not recovered.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

LARCENY OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

On Friday morning REINHART ROSE went into the office of IGNATIUS RICE, of No. 321 Broadway, and stated that he was remotely related to a cousin of Mr. RICE's, who resides in California. The visitor was politely received and invited to sit down. After a brief conversation ROSE took up a newspaper, and was soon apparently engrossed in its contents. He continued thus engaged for about an hour when he suddenly remembered an engagement and made a hurried exit, promising to return very soon. A short time after his departure, Mr. RICE missed a $1,000 5-20 United States bond, a $500 bond, and $45 in gold-bearing coupons, which he had previously deposited in his office safe, near which ROSE had been sitting. Immediately after this discovery the merchant lodged information of the fact with Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, who detailed Detective FIELD to arrest ROSE. The officer soon learned that a man answering the description of ROSE had been stopping at the Revere House, corner of Houston-street and Broadway. He found however, on going there, that the fellow had disappeared, he having returned to the hotel that morning, and after purchasing a gold watch for $200, and a new suit of clothes, had decamped for parts unknown. The Detective next went down to the pier where the steamer *George Washington* was steaming up prior to her departure for New-Orleans. He soon after saw a man answering the description given by Mr. RICE of the supposed thief, and learned that he had taken passage by the name of MILLER. Officer FIELDS arrested the man, but he denied all knowledge of the transaction, and seemed very anxious to regain his liberty so he could proceed on his journey. Mr. RICE was sent for and he at once identified the prisoner as the man who had visited him and whom he suspected of the larceny. The accused then admitted his guilt and said he had sold the $500 bond to a Broadway broker, and had received a draft on a firm in New-Orleans. The $1,000 bond was in his trunk, and he confessed to having thrown away the draft and the baggage-check for his trunk. While this part of the proceedings were in progress the steamer left her moorings and departed for the Cresent City. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Court, and, on his pleading guilty, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail. A telegram has been sent to the Chief of Police in New-Orleans, to detain the trunk and forward it to this City. The draft and baggage-check having been thrown into the North River, were not recovered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Officer PRICE, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday morning arrested a man giving the name of HENRY C. MCALLISTER in a Chatham-street concert saloon, on a charge of having attempted to pass several counterfeit fifty-cent stamps, United States postal currency. When taken to the Oak-street Station-house, the prisoner claimed to be a United States detective attached to the Treasury Department Secret Service Corps, and further stated that he had come to this City from York County, Penn., and been for some months in the employ of Mr. JORDAN, the Solicitor for United States Treasury Department in the City of Washington. He also admitted that his real name was THOS. ROBERTSON, and stated that he had been instructed by his superiors to pass under the name of MCALLISTER. When searched a quantity of the counterfeit fifty cent notes were found in his possession. He was subsequently taken before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, but he having no jurisdiction in the case, the prisoner was remanded back to the custody of the officer who arrested him, and he will this morning be arraigned on the charge before the United States Commissioner, when an examination will be held.

DROWNING MAN RESCUED BY AN OFFICER.—Near the hour of midnight on Saturday, as Roundsman MCEVOY, of the Fifth Precinct, was going his rounds through West-street, he heard a cry for help coming from the Pier at the foot of Canal-street, North River. On his running down, he found THOS. MCCANN struggling in the water. The Officer succeeded in rescuing MCCANN, who informed him that he had lain down on the string-piece of the pier to sleep, and rolled off in the river. He subsequently returned to his residence, No. 249 Hudson-street.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—A fire was discovered about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in a wooden building rear of No. 119 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied as a chair manufactory by CHARLES FURRIER & Co. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the flames spread rapidly and resulted in the greater part of the premises being destroyed. Aggregate loss, $3,000. Stock insured for $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Building insured for $300 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

BODIES FOUND.—The bodies of three persons, who were supposed to have died of cholera at the Red House Hospital, were found lying upon the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Tenth-street, East River, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by an officer of the Twelfth Precinct, while patrolling his post. The officer reported the fact to Capt. BENNETT, by whom intelligence was communicated to Dr. W. V. WHITE, the Sanitary Inspector of that district. The bodies were removed during the forenoon.

KILLED BY JUMPING FROM THE CARS.—Mr. WILLIAM GROUART, a wine and liquor dealer in the Bowery, near First-street, jumped from a train at Mott Haven, on Saturday evening, and, striking his head, was killed instantly. The body was removed to the depot, and a coroner being notified, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The remains and valuables were entrusted to the charge of the deceased's brother-in-law, who accompanied him in the train when the accident happened.

SERIOUS FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, CHARLES SENATE, of No. 144 Clinton-street, and LEWIS PATERSON, of No. 22 Broome-street, were at work in the rigging of the ship *Polar Star*, lying at the foot of Burling-slip, when the tackling gave way and they were precipitated from the foreyard arm to the deck, both sustaining serious injuries. They were removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment by Officer DANIELS, of the Second Precinct.

BURGLARY.—The office of the Harlem River, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company was entered early on Sunday morning, during the temporary absence of the watchman, and robbed of some $12, which had been collected by the conductors after the departure of the Secretary for the night. The return of the watchman alarmed the thief, and he fled before obtaining other plunder.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—About 8 o'clock last evening THOMAS MOORE, 3 years of age, fell from the roof of the residence of his parents, at No. 413 West-street, and struck with such violence on the pavement beneath, that it is doubtful if he can survive his injuries.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM THE PERSON—A ROW AMONG FEMALES.—A woman named SARAH GRADY, 28 years of age, was arrested by Officer THOMPSON, of the Forty third Precinct Police, on Saturday evening, upon the complaint of ANN OLIVER, of No. 82 Cherry-street, New-York, who charges the accused with stealing from her person one gold watch and chain, valued at $200, and a gold brooch valued at $28. The Officer failed to find either of the articles alleged to have been taken. It appears that some days previous ANN OLIVER, the complainant, and another woman named MARY BUTLER called upon Mrs. GRADY, at her residence, No. 4 Van Brunt-street. They had some drinks, got to quarreling, which ended in a fight. OLIVER and BUTLER fell upon Mrs. GRADY, as alleged, beat and kicked her in a terrible manner. During the fight the articles were lost. The two women were arrested and held for examination. Mrs. GRADY is *enciente*. Her injuries are of a serious character. Her case will be disposed of this morning before Justice WALSH.

HEAVY HOUSE ROBBERY.—Some time on Saturday last the residence of Mr. ROBERT DIX, in Routledge-street, near Bedford-avenue, was entered by burglars in the absence of the family, and robbed of wearing apparel, &c., to the value of $274. Mr. DIX's residence has been frequently robbed. It is situated in a lonesome place, and the family were imprudent in leaving it without a watchman in charge.

ROBBED ON A FERRY-BOAT.—A citizen named WILLIAM BLAIR, reports to the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, that at about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he was robbed on a Roosevelt-street ferry-boat of a gold watch and chain and a sum of money, in all valued at $250. It seems that Mr. BLAIR was asleep in one of the cabins of the boat at the time of the robbery.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 25 @$9 50 for extra State; $9 50@$10 25 for Western Spring; Ohio Winter $11@$12. WHEAT firm; 3,500 No. 1 Millwaukee at $1 90, held at $2 by the boat load, on the spot and to arrive. CORN dull; sales this morning 21,800 bushels at 68¾c.@69c.; this P. M., 17,800 No. 1 to arrive, on private terms; 15,600 bushels No. 1 at 69c. OATS dull, and held at 38c. for No. 1 choice; 40c.@42c. for Wisconsin. Green Bay RYE 90c. BARLEY nominal; No. 1 Chicago 72c. PORK $32 50. LARD 21½c. WHISKY nominal. BARLEY MALT $1 40. CANAL FREIGHTS dull to New-York; Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 9c.; to Albany, Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. RECEIPTS last 24 hours—Flour, 1,443 lbs.; Wheat, 30,500; Corn, 24,050; Oats, 24,794; and for the week ending to-day—Flour, 17,796; Wheat, 120,500; Corn, 747,091; Oats, 307,962. CANAL EXPORTS last 24 hours—Wheat, 11,800; Corn, 146,340; Oats, 51,150.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull at an advance of 15c.@20c. WHEAT excited and advanced 10c.@15c., closing, however, at $1 51@$1 51¼ for No. 1. CORN dull at 58c.@58½c. for No. 1 and 56½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at $2 94. PROVISIONS very quiet. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—2,500 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 154,000 bushels Corn; 16,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS to-day—5,500 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; 256,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Moderate demand. New Red, $2 20@2 30. WHISKY steady. PROVISIONS unchanged. MESS PORK, $32@32 50. LARD, 21c. GOLD, 48.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT excited at $1 64½. CORN dull. RECEIPTS to-day. 200 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS to-day: 1,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm but unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $9 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11@$11 50 for Red Winter, $12 for White, $13@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $2; sales 2,200 bushels fair White Canada at $2 22; 7,500 bushels rejected Milwaukee at $1 10; and 13,000 bushels No. 1 do. on private terms. CORN unchanged; No. 1 Illinois held at 75c. without sales. OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Corn 8¾c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—35,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—503 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 44,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR and WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN lower at 60c.@63c. for Mixed and Yellow; 68c.@74c. for White. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 5c. lower; sales No. 1 Amber crop, 1865, $2 35; A Amber, do., $2 20; No. 1; Amber, new, $2 46; White Michigan, new, $2 45; crop of 1865, $2 35. CORN held lower but more active; sales No. 1 Mixed 64c.; No. 1 Yellow 67c.; No. 2 White 78c. OATS—Sales new No. 1 39c. RYE 70c. for new No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Remarkable Fact.

"It is a *remarkable* FACT, that, during the entire *trial*, which continued for nearly seven hours, *not a stitch was missed—nor the thread once broken—nor a needle broken or bent*, by the WILLCOX & GIBBS Machine,—that *no kind of work was attempted on it, that was not accomplished in a perfect manner*,—and that NO EFFORT WAS MADE UPON IT, THAT WAS NOT ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL!"—Report of the Grand Trial at Island Park.—[*Adv.*]

A Miserable Life is Led by the Dyspeptic,

for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are confidently offered to the afflicted. Sold by all Druggists.

Allow Me to Say a Word

for myself. I have been using MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.

[Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.]

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Flowers are the Symbols of Love

In the voluptuous East. Their fragrance," says an oriental poet, "is the silent language of affection." If this is so, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is the most appropriate of all presents for a lover to make to his fair lady, for its intense and induring odor might well express the depth and permanence of his passion.

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Ladies for the country, if you wish for yourselves and families beautiful boots and shoes, patronize the old stand. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Headaches cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BENNET—CALDWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, at Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. Furgerson, CHAS. E. BENNET, late of Rochester, to GERTRUDE, daughter of John S. Caldwell, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

VIENOT—OAKEY.—On Wednesday, July 25, at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. P. D. Oakey, EMILE VIENOT, of New-York City, to MARY HESTER, daughter of the officiating clergyman. On the same day was celebrated the "silver wedding" of the bride's parents.

DIED.

BOS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 11, FRANCIS BOS, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 544 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

CORTELYOU.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, ELLEN ELIZA TROWARD, only child of A. H. Cortelyou, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend from the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Chas. Troward, No. 389 Franklin-av., corner Putnam, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M.

EMERSON.—At Mount Kisco, Friday, Aug. 10, FREDERIC HOPKINS, youngest son of William H. and Elizabeth T. Emerson.

Funeral services will take place at Zion Church on Monday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FINCH.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, MARY AMELIA, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Rachel Finch, aged 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 42 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

GALLOP.—At Tarrytown, Saturday, Aug. 11, Mrs. SARAH GALLOP, of New-York, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. O. F. Jacobsen, Tarrytown, Hudson River. Cars leave 30th-st. at 9:30 A. M.; return 2:53 P. M.

HALL.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 11, FRANCIS HALL, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HIGGINGS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Lecount, No. 516 7th-av., on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 7 A. M., Mrs. ANNA MARIA HIGGINGS, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papess.

LYNCH.—Suddenly, at Red Bank, N. J., Sunday morning, of disease of the heart, MARY R. LYNCH, daughter of Peter and Rosine Lynch.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

MCGRATH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 12, of dysentery, ROBERT H. THORN, youngest son of M. McGrath, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M., from his father's residence, 53d-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

MOSS.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, S. D. MOSS, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at No. 1 Rutger-place. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday evening, Aug. 10, at Plainfield, N. J., of dysentery, ROBBIE, only son of Thompson E. F. and Maria A. Randolph, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Liberty-st., per New-Jersey Central Railroad, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

RUTGEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, JANE, wife of the late Henry L. Rutgen, and daughter of the late Robert L. Barnewall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STORY.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, HORACE T., infant son of R. G. and M. Story, aged 1 month and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Fulton-av., between Bedford and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 12, EDWARD L., son of Michael Henry and Harriet M. Sullivan, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) morning, Aug. 13, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 173 Gates-av., near Hunter-st., Brooklyn.

TOMPKINS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, JOSEPH TOMPKINS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

VAN HORNE.—On Friday evening, Aug. 10, ANN MARGARET CLARKSON VAN HORNE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, A. Norrie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WINTLE.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, FREDERICK WINTLE, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 102 Sullivan-st. The members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral as above.

OFFICIAL.—No. 74.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 28 East River, aged about 45 years, stout built, grayish hair, gray eyes, good teeth; has lost his right hand; dressed as follows: No hat, black coat, green vest, gray pants, shoes, no socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James Faxon, the Consul of the United States at Curacao, West Indies, of the death, on the 31st of May last, at the Charity Hospital, Curacao, of WM. JAMES KELLIS, a lad about 17 years of age, belonging to the ship *John Thriver*, of Beverley, Mass. The former residence of the deceased was Buffalo, N. Y., and it is supposed that he has relatives residing at that place and also at Toronto, C. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

CLARK, WEST & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
NO. 460 BROOME-ST.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

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AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
have removed to
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Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

A HAT ORDER WILL BE GIVEN TO holder of check No. 34.
SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

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the Amendatory Act of March 3, 1865; the Declaratory Act of March 10, 1866, as amended; the act of July 13, 1866, and complete tables of taxes and exemptions, [illegible] whole. The [illegible] that of 1864, [illegible] visions of that [illegible] serted, each in [illegible] inal act. The [illegible] convenience [illegible] united; its al[illegible] taxes on each [illegible] entire, word [illegible] that it is not [illegible] rulings which [illegible] has explained [illegible]

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RULING DYNASTIES.

The Genealogical Ramifications.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

At a moment when the chances of war are likely to produce important territorial changes in Germany, it may not be out of place to mention the family ties subsisting between the sovereign Houses of that country and those of Russia, Germany and England.

The sister of the King of Prussia was married to the Czar NICHOLAS. The present Emperor of Russia, his brothers and sisters, are consequently nephews and neices to the King of Prussia. The Princess Royal of Prussia is the eldest daughter of Queen VICTORIA, and the sister of the hereditary Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt is the present Empress of Russia. Prince LOUIS, the heir to the Grand Ducal Crown, married the Princess ALICE, daughter of Queen VICTORIA, and sister of the Princess Royal of Prussia.

The heir to the throne of Electoral Hesse-Cassel, Prince FREDERICK, had for his first wife a daughter of the Emperor NICHOLAS, and for his second a Princess of Prussia. He receives a pension from Russia, and his children are the issue of his second marriage.

The Grand Duke of Nassau had for his first wife a daughter of the late Grand Duke MICHAEL, of Russia. She died without leaving issue. He married a second time. His sister married Prince PIERRE, of Oldenburg, who resides at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke of Baden married the daughter of the King of Prussia. One of his sisters is married to the Grand Duke MICHAEL, of Russia, brother of the Czar.

Queen OLGA, of Wurtemberg, is sister of the Emperor of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is the son of a sister of the Czar NICHOLAS, and the Grand Duchess, a Princess of Holland, is likewise the daughter of another sister of NICHOLAS. The sisters of the Grand Duke married the King and Prince CHARLES of Prussia.

A Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, cousin of the reigning Grand Duke, married the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, brother of the Emperor of Russia.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the brother of the late Prince Consort of England, and Prince Alfred is heir to the Duchy.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is the son of a Princess of Prussia.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz married a sister of the Duke of Cambridge. His brother, Prince GEORGE, married a daughter of the late Grand Duke MICHAEL, of Russia. He fills a high military post at St. Petersburg.

The family of Oldenburg is of the same origin as that of Russia. A cousin of the Grand Duke, Prince PIERRE, received from the Emperor NICHOLAS, the title of "Imperial Highness." He married a Princess of Nassau, and one of his daughters married the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, brother to the Emperor of Russia.

The Houses of Hanover and Brunswick are, every one knows, nearly related to the Royal family of England.

The daughter of the late King MAXIMILIAN I. of Bavaria, was married to the late King of Prussia.

The families, then, that are closely connected with the reigning House of England are those of Prussia, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; with the Imperial House of Russia, those of Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurtemburg, Baden and Nassau; and with the House of Prussia, those of Saxe-Weimar and Baden.

The Increase of the Salaries of Clerks in the Executive Department.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following:

OFFICE SECRETARY UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*, headed "increase of salaries," which contains so many misstatements, and which has suggested so many inquiries growing out of these misstatements, that I deem it my duty to correct them, and thus answer all future inquiries on the subject. The paragraph is as follows:

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The question of the increase of salaries for clerks in the Executive Departments in Washington, proposed at twenty per cent., was yesterday discussed in the Cabinet meeting. In the bill reorganizing the different Departments a proviso was entered to effect this object, but in Committee of Conference the Chairman, Mr. FESSENDEN, erased the enacting clause with a lead pencil. As the bill passed the increase was not granted, but the Clerk of the Senate, in enrolling the act copied the stricken-out clause, heedless of the pencil marks. The hurry of adjournment and pressing necessities for immediate official signatures was a cause for the bill being indorsed and signed by the President, Acting Vice-President and Clerk of the Senate, and, now the error is discovered, it is believed the matter cannot be otherwise than legal. I am informed Messrs. JOHNSON, SEWARD and STANBERY so consider it.

These are the facts. In the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, among other amendments made by the Senate, was one allowing twenty per cent. additional compensation to the employes of the Senate and certain other persons employed about the Capitol. The House agreed to this amendment with an amendment granting twenty per cent. increase to the clerks and others in the Executive Departments. This amendment, among other amendments of the House, was disagreed to by the Senate, and the bill and amendments were twice referred to a Committee of Conference, and twice did the conference on the part of the House recede from this amendment, as appears by the reports of the Committee.

What authority the *Tribune* correspondent has for saying that "Mr. FESSENDEN erased the enacting clause with a lead-pencil," I do not know; there is certainly none to be found for that assertion in the papers upon which the Committee acted, and which are now before me. His authority for saying that the "Clerk of the Senate, in enrolling the act, copied the stricken-out clause, heedless of the pencil-marks," is no better, as it is well known that the bill, originating in the House, was enrolled in its office, and not by the Clerk of the Senate. As to the bill being indorsed and signed by the "President, the acting Vice President, and Clerk," it is sufficient to say that the name of the Clerk of the Senate does not appear anywhere on the enrolled bill, which is signed, not indorsed, by the Speaker of the House and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate. How this correspondent obtained his information as to what took place in reference to this subject at the Cabinet meeting, is a matter of no concern to me. What he states in that particular may be true or it may not; but if it rests on nothing more reliable than the other statements I have noticed, it is by no means to be received.

It is hoped that this statement, which may be relied upon, will be received as a sufficient answer to the inquiries very naturally suggested by reading the paragraph above quoted.

W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk United States Senate.

The Free Labor System in Texas.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. B. KIDDOO, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, recently submitted to Major-Gen. HOWARD a report of an inspection tour made through several sections of that State before taking command, he having relieved Brevet Brigadier L. M. GREGORY, formerly Assistant Commissioner.

Gen. KIDDOO reports that on taking command the cotton and other crops were so far advanced that the experiment of free labor and its relation to them was the first and most important subjects which claimed attention. On investigation all the freed people were found to be at work, and there was no disposable labor in the State. There is a prevalent disposition on the part of the freedmen to disregard, and in many cases to violate, their contracts without cause, and to abandon their employers' plantations at that critical period when the crops required the closest attention. This matter required immediate attention, and a circular order was issued by Gen. KIDDOO, which had a salutary effect. The leading cause for the freedmen leaving the parties with whom they had contracted was, that the demand for labor was so great that employers would dishonorably take advantage of the ignorance of the colored people, and entice them by offering increased wages, or by representing that the contracts under which they were laboring were unjust and illegal.

Gen. KIDDOO states in his report that all contracts for labor in cotton-growing regions should be made for the entire year, on account of three important periods in the growth of the crop—seedling, weeding and picking—extending over almost the whole year, and it being absolutely necessary to have labor at command for each of the periods.

Those planters who are kindly disposed toward the negroes report that they work well and cheerfully; that they observe the new regulations under which they have been placed toward their former masters with commendable propriety; that their good behavior has been beyond all expectation, and that they have not been carried away by exaggerated and impracticable ideas of freedom; and such men frankly avow that they would not reënslave the freedmen if it were in their power.

Planters or employers now hire their laborers at from $10 to $20 per month, instead of having to buy at $1,000 to $1,500 each, and feed and clothe them; and when a negro dies, the planter does not, as formerly, lose his price and expense, but only looks about for another.

A planter, who formerly owned 150 slaves, stated that 50 per cent. of the profits of his crop was required to supply the loss of negroes who died during the year, in addition to the expense of food and clothing, while now he saves this amount, minus the monthly wages of the laborers.

Gen. KIDDOO believes that the Southern people will sooner become convinced of the justice of freedom and the injustice of Slavery through the medium of personal finances than in any other way.

Origin of the Springs of Saratoga.

ALLEN's hand-book of Saratoga has a chapter on the geology of the country and the origin of the springs. The author's theory will be interesting to those who would be better informed in respect to this great laboratory of nature. Dr. ALLEN says:

"All mineral springs derive their properties from the rocks over which they flow, or through which they percolate, during their subterranean course, and before they reappear upon the surface in the form of springs. The surface-water which falls on the eastern slope of the Kayaderosseras range flows over the exposed edges of the Silurian rocks, and freely penetrates through them all down to the Laurentian formation. When some of the outcropping edges of the Silurian rocks are from one to two and even three hundred feet above the rocks from when the fountains rise, a great hydrostatic pressure must result, by which the water is forced through the deep salt-bearing rocks and then raised to the surface along the mineral valley. These subterranean currents, on reaching the base of the mountain, come in contact with a "fault," and rise through it to the surface. This fault is a fracture in the earth's crust, which penetrates several geological epochs. It is not merely a simple fracture passing deep into the earth's surface, but the rocks on the west side of the fault are hundreds of feet above the corresponding ones upon the east side. This displacement also serves to prevent the free flow past the fault, for the Hudson River slates being opposed to the Lower Silurian rocks form a most perfect barrier, and the mineral water is forced up through the crevice in the rocks by hydrostatic pressure.

The minerals of the several fountains are probably derived from rocks of the Potsdam period, for the water of the surface, as well as in the rocks below, flows from the west, and the mineral water comes from the west of the fault, where the great displacements have taken place in the rocks, as at Saratoga Springs. These rocks are formed under the Salurian seas, as is evident from the fossil relics which they contain. They, being very porus, are capable of holding large quantities of saline substances, which are gradually brought out by the surface water which is forced through them, and hence the uniform flow of mineral water through our valley.

The Corn Crop of Illinois—Interesting Calculations.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes the following calculation on the corn yield of Illinois for the past year:

"The Commissioner of Agriculture reports the corn crop of Illinois in 1865 as 177,065,867 bushels. If that was put into cars, 390 bushels in a car, and a locomotive to every twenty cars, allowing each car twenty feet, it would make a train 7,500 miles long, and it would take 25,299 locomotives to draw the train.

Put 177,000,000 bushels in wagons, 44 bushels in each wagon, and allow each wagon and team two rods space, it would make a procession of 4,000,000 wagons, and would reach 25,000 miles, or just around the world. It would require 8,000,000 horses to draw the wagons, nearly a million more than all the horses in America. And to furnish drivers would require 4,000,000 men, or more than there were in the Union and rebel armies during the late war. This was the corn crop of Illinois in 1865."

Personal.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* of Aug. 8 says:

"We understand that Gen. ROUSSEAU does not contemplate returning to Louisville. He is engaged in prosecuting a number of important claims before the different departments at Washington. This will prove more profitable than politics, doubtless. Kentucky owes him a vote of thanks for the stand he took against the Radicals in Congress, and his reprimand before the House of Representatives for caning GRINNELL entitles him to our respect and indorsement. It was for this reason only that we placed his name at the head of our columns. As he will not return, we shall bide our time and yield our support to the candidate, when an election is ordered, most in consonance with our political views."

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., of Bowdoin College, stated in his remarks to the graduating class at their farewell call upon him on class day, that he had tendered his resignation of the Presidency of the College, because he wished to devote his time more fully to literary labors, upon which he has been for some time engaged, and also because he consulted the interests of the College. His political sentiments differed somewhat from those of a majority of the friends of the institution, and although this difference has been exaggerated, yet as the sincerity of his opinions prevented him from changing them, he deemed it best to retire.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains letters from Messrs. CAMPBELL W. PINKNEY and GEORGE H. KYLE, of Baltimore, in which they each deny that there is any foundation for the following statement respecting Col. J. B. BALDWIN, embodied in a letter from JOHN M. BOTTS, recently published in the Baltimore *American*, as follows:

"By the way, in a letter now before me from a gentleman in the Valley, he says: 'BALDWIN ought to remember that this is not the first time his recollection has been questioned. Maj. KYLE and CAMPBELL PINKNEY are both willing to testify against him on another matter.'"

A son of Hon. GEORGE LUNT, of Boston, rowed in a shell from that city to Gloucester, Mass., on the 5th inst., and appeared to be in excellent condition on arriving. The distance is about thirty miles, and was accomplished in eight and a half hours.

Mr. CHARLES HEMANS, a son of the poet, many years ago embraced Catholicism; but, after patient and long-continued investigation, principally at Rome, has recently returned to the English Church. It is stated that he is now engaged on a work in which he will set forth the conclusions at which he has arrived and his grounds for them.

Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON has recently given $10,000, Hon. OAKES AMES $6,000 and Hon. W. E. DODGE $5,000 toward the endowment of professorships in Iowa College, while the first-named gentleman has promised an additional $10,000 toward the endowment of the presidency of the college.

Twenty years since Mr. CHARLES BAEDER, of Philadelphia, failed and compromised with his creditors, receiving a legal discharge. A few days since he invited his old creditors to dine with him at the Continental, and paid each one the full amount of the indebtedness.

Master JOSEPH FISHER, son of Gen. J. W. FISHER, of Columbus, a lad of about 14 years of age, swam across the Susquehanna, over a mile and a quarter in distance, a few days ago. It was done on a wager. He performed the feat without resting.

Senator CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, has recovered so far as to be able to start for home from Washington on the 8th inst.

Major LEWIS CASS has sold his house and furniture at Detroit, having resolved henceforward to reside in Europe.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He is Colonel of the Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and has been in the service upward of forty years.

Mr. HENRY W. VEAZEY, of Norfolk, Va., took a spoonful of medicine from a vial prepared for his business partner, just to convince the latter that it was not bad to the taste, and died in consequence.

A newspaper writes that the City of Lynn, Mass., is laid out in ends; at any rate he has heard of Wood End, Grave's End, Breed's End, Kite End, and Wax End, and no end of other Ends.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Mayor MUNROE of New-Orleans was formerly a stevedore on Long Wharf in Boston.

MAFFITT, formerly of the *Florida*, it is said, is commander of one of the Peruvian iron-clads sent out from Europe.

KIRBY SMITH has removed with his family from Virginia to Kentucky.

FINANCIAL.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in lawful money, for sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.

JOHN LILLYETT,
A. J. DUNCAN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Benjamin S. Walcott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and Mr. I. Remsen Lane was unanimously elected Secretary.

P. W. ENGS, President pro tem.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.

CHAS. H. MILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company held at the office of the Company, Aug. 8, 1866, Mr. JAS. T. WILSON was elected Secretary.

(Signed) SAMPSON MOORE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Residence over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

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AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110¾	110¼	June, 7-30	105	105⅛
Coupon, '81	110½	110¾	July, 7-30	105	105⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	106½	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	114
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112
10-40 Registered	96½	96¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	111
10-40 Coupon	99½	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104¾	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
Gold	148¾	148⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
August, 7-30	105¾	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

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ALSO, CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.

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CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on

KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humboldt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flame work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.
Office, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.
Branch Office, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston.

The UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $3,000,000, having purchased the patents of Walter Hunt, Wm. E. Lockwood, S. S. Gray and A. A. Evans, with other patents controlling the manufacture of Paper Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, has granted licenses to the following manufacturers, viz.:

American Molded Collar Company.........Boston
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO., Agents, New-York.
W. E. & E. D. Lockwood.........Philadelphia
Reversible Collar Company.........Boston
MARCH BROS., PIERCE & CO., Agents.
F. A. Hawley & Co.........Boston
George B. Lamb, (Star Collar).........Boston
Gray & Woods.........Boston
Boston Paper Collar Manufacturing Company...Boston
Ray & Taylor.........Springfield
New-England Model Collar Company.........Boston
The Metropolitan Collar Company.........New-York
Troy National Paper Collar Company.........Troy, N. Y.
J. H. COON, Agent.
Norwich Paper Collar Company.........Norwich, Conn.
American Machine Company.........Newburyport, Mass.
Rice Brothers.........Boston
Goldsmith, Hoffman & Company.........New-York
Nonpareil Paper Collar Company......Springfield, Mass.
New-York Enameled Paper Collar Company..New-York
F. RAWDON MYERS, Agent.
The Congress Collar Company.........Chicago, Ill.
Washington Manufacturing Company.........Troy, N. Y.

All packages of goods manufactured by the above-named Licensees will hereafter be marked, "LICENSED BY THE UNION PAPER COLLAR CO."

The manufacture and sale of Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, in violation of these patents, will be vigorously prosecuted at law and in equity; and, as no Paper Collar can be made except under one or more of said patents, or in infringement of the same, dealers are especially cautioned against purchasing or selling any such Collars, Cuffs or Bosoms, except of the manufacture of the above-named Licensees, as they will be held liable in damages equally with manufacturers.

JAMES A. WOODBURY, President.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

YOUR ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY called to ANTHONY'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE, now in operation between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., at the Patterson steam mills, foot of North 3d-st., Williamsburgh; capacity of machine, 80,000 shingles per day. For further particulars apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office of W. H. WHIMSTER, No. 125 Pearl-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and are no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

WATCH-DOG FOR SALE.—A FINE NEWfoundland, a faithful watch-dog, two years old; sold for want of use. Apply to JAMES W. McKEE, No. 42 Front-st., corner Coenties-slip.

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE WANTED, near New-York, for which a fair price will be given. Address G. G., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.

New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th instant to the date of payment.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL.........$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866.........284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866.........13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York—

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, coffee, butter, beans and dessicated vegetables.

CLOTHING—Pea and round jackets; cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers; sheeting frocks, flannel over and under shirts, satinet and flannel, mattresses, blankets, boots and shoes, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, mittens, socks, &c.

SMALL STORES—A quantity of tobacco, soap, ribbons, needles, jack-knives, scissors, razor-straps, brushes, buttons, candles, pepper and mustard.

ALSO, a lot of empty boxes and barrels.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Stereo-graph Instruments, Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
102 13/16 oz. A.c.d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. c. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,665 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 4d and 6d.
2,340 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel-stands.
36 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Standers.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 14.
5 spools Copper Wire, 60.
7 pounds Gatta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
6 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
63 Zincs for Grove Battery.
8 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:

Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1½ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 2 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feett.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R.,
No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the 13th of August, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, there will be sold, by JAS. M. MILLER, auctioneer, under the direction of the referee, the following valuable property: The establishment known as the East River Steel Works and Rolling Mills, situated corner of 17th and 18th sts. and Avenue B, consisting of buildings and unexpired lease of 7 years of several lots of ground, (said lease containing a privilege of purchasing the lots at a low figure;) also, a 150 horse-power steam engine, two trains of rolls, one of Davy Bros.' self-acting steam hammers, together with all the furnaces, tools, &c., necessary for conducting the business of manufacturing steel, all in complete order. Full particulars as to the property may be had of JAMES P. MORAN, corner of Delancey and Mangin sts., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Aug. 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 9, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts and hospitals of the several quantities of COAL and WOOD, named respectively:

At Fort Columbus, 150 cords of wood and 1,250 tons of coal; at Fort Schuyler, 100 cords of wood and 600 tons of coal; at Fort Wood, 50 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Hamilton, 150 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Wadsworth, 50 cords of wood and 100 tons of coal; at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, 650 tons of coal; at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, 750 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, and of egg and stove sizes; and to be delivered in the yards, except at David's Island, where it is to be delivered on the dock.

Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is 128 cubic feet.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guaranties signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal, and ($2,000) two thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.

Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgement of the proper receiving officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 15th of September, 1866.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or for "Wood," and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars inquire at this office.

By order of
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, Dep't of the East.
R. C. MORGAN,
Bvt.-Maj. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications thereof, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 58 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 34 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 8, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st., where plans and specifications may be seen for grading and building a horse railroad from Union Course to Jamaica, L. I., until Aug. 17.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.

(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

NOTICE.—MR. S. LAUBHEIM RETIRES THIS day from the firm of WILSON & LAUBHEIM. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of B. D. WILSON & SON, at No. 115 Liberty-st.

JOHN B. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866. J. A. BARBER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,)
GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LELAND & GILMOUR is dissolved from this date.

JAMES GILMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN APPOINTED Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania.

E. H. MEAD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 26th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 57 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycees. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address

C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISH-kill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 86 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.,

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,

At Fort-Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson, a complete gymnasium and high-tide water bathing, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages are taught by nine resident teachers; all the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars at No. 411 Broadway, book-store, and at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

LINDEN HILL SEMINARY—AT NORTH Orange, N. J., will reopen in their new and beautiful building, Sept. 10, 1866, located one block northeast of St. Mark's Church. The grounds are spacious and high, overlooking the entire country. In this Seminary boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the true comforts of a home. Limited number twelve. No day scholars. Three vacancies are now open. Address PRINCIPAL, North Orange Post-office, Box No. 152, or come and see.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE— Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT upon the most attractive part of Throgg's Neck; it is a superior location for a young ladies' institute, there being nothing of the kind in the vicinity; being near the City it could be filled with pupils in two months. Apply to the Owner, No. 247 Duane-st., up stairs.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York house. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling; and makes elegant business penmen.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF PIANO and singing; with large experience and une exceptionable reference, desires a position in a young ladies' seminary, in or near the City. Address until Wednesday, "MUSIC," Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 26. For circulars apply to Mrs. L., LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVING excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPHIUM,"
No. 936 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

EDUCATION.

A member of the London University, and late Master in an English Grammar School, desires a similar appointment near New-York, or one as private tutor; excellent references. Address C. W. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to instruct in all the common English branches, having for several years enjoyed the advantages of the best schools in Boston, and capable of teaching the German language, wishes to take charge of a small school in some retired place; Middle States preferred; best reference given. Address, stating particulars, Dr. ROSENSTEIN, No. 11 Davis-st., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY, COMPETENT BY EXPERIENCE and from education to teach all the English branches, and the rudiments of Latin, French and German, desires a position as resident governess. References exchanged. Address X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as teacher of classics, either in a school or family; will teach English branches, if desired. Address H. E. M., Amherst, Mass., Post-office Box No. 208.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

Will sell on MONDAY, Aug. 13,

REMNANTS,
REMNANTS,
REMNANTS,

of all their DRESS GOODS and other FABRICS, at 50 PER CENT. LESS than YARD PRICES.

REMNANTS, REMNANTS, REMNANTS,
At 50 CENTS on the DOLLAR.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

SALE OF REMNANTS.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, continuation of our usual sale of our REMNANTS OF SILK, WOOLEN, BAREGE, PIQUES, JACONETS, &c., &c., with our usual extraordinary reductions of prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

N. B.—Opening of early FALL DRESS GOODS and reduction on the remainder of Summer goods.

TABLE DAMASK, MATTRESSES.

Napkins, colored and white Doylies,

BLANKETS,

White and Colored Blankets and Comfortables.

QUILTS,

White and colored Manchester, Marseilles, and Alhambra Quilts.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Husk, Seagrass, Moss and every kind of Spring Mattresses.

IRON FURNITURE.

Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat-stands, Umbrella-stands, Store and Piano-stools, Settees, Vases, Marble-top Saloon Tables, Wash-stands, and Garden-chairs.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

Such as Spreads, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Bed-sacks, Hair Pillows, Mattresses, 20,000 United States Hospital Iron Bedsteads.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

AT

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

"Now is the best time to buy."

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.........only $3 75 per pair.
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS...only 5 00 per pair.
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS...only 5 50 per pair.
EXTRA SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS.........only 7 50 per pair.

All the above are upwards of fifty per cent. lower than last year's prices.

ALSO,

WHITE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, at 32, 35 and 37½c. per yard.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, all wool, at 37½, 40, 44 and 50c.

ALSO,

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all qualities and widths, at the lowest market prices; Linen Sheetings, fine quality, at $1 25 per yard; a large stock of Towels, Damasks, &c., &c.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

PRINTING.—FOR SALE, ONE ADAMS PRESS, (two rollers,) platen 29¼x43, in good running order. Can be seen at No. 15 Spruce-st. Price $2,400.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KA[illegible]E & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO....about....1st September
FLORIDA....about....1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN....Cutting....SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK....Thompson....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN....Grogan....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA....Lewis....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FORM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....Aug. 15.
TRIPOLI....Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown....$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 15
ETNA....SATURDAY....Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,600 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 11.
Arriving at New-York, July 29.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $2[illegible]0. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement Goods, $1 25@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 2½@3 cents per pound.
Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia....$27 00 | West Point....$38 00
Augusta....27 00 | Montgomery....41 00
Atlanta....34 00 | Mobile....51 95
and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MONEKA, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia....$27 00 | West Point....$38 00
Augusta....27 00 | Montgomery....41 00
Atlanta....34 00 | Mobile....51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta....$27 | Eufaula....$35 | Montgomery..$41 00
Macon....31 | Albany....$35 | Mobile....51 95
Columbus....35 | Atlanta....34 | New-Orleans..55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta....$27 00 | Montgomery....$41 00
Macon....31 00 | Atlanta....34 00
Columbus....35 00 | Mobile....51 95
Albany....35 00 | New-Orleans....55 00
Eufaula....35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P.M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

EXCURSIONS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.; Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 2¼, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of River Saguenay, by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 10:45 A.M., Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving [illegible] P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamer ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday,	11,	4 P. M.	Saturday,	11,	6 A. M.
Sunday,	12,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	11,	7 P. M.
Sunday,	12,	7 P. M.	Sunday,	12,	4 P. M.
Monday,	13,	9½ A. M.	Monday,	13,	3½ P. M.
			Monday,	13,	4½ P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:
Friday, Aug. 10, 3½ A. M. | Saturday, Aug. 11, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 3½ A.M. | Saturday, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 8 A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 6½ P. M. | Monday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., (without exception,) landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BULL'S FERRY, PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE.—The steamboat THOMAS E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves daily foot of Christopher-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½, 5 and 7 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:

Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.

Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.

The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.

Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.

All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Round trip tickets for the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be sold by the New-Jersey Railroad, good in any of the trains for Philadelphia, leaving New-York at 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 6 and 12 P. M., on the 13th and 14th of August, and good to return on or before the 17th August.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
New-York, Aug. 11, 1866.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A lady of refinement, accustomed to the best society, with the privilege of taking a few gentlemen as boarders; a widower wishing to rent his house, and who would board as part payment, might secure in this way a comfortable home; most unquestionable references given. Address M. V., Box No. 162 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A MERchant residing out of town desires to rent, for six or seven months, a furnished house in a respectable location. Family consists of six grown persons. Brokers need not apply. Address W. J., Box No. 3,765 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THREE OR four story house, well located, with all the modern improvements; must be in good order; possession in October; name lowest price and location. Address THOMPSON, Post-office, Box No. 1,478 New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

REMOVALS.

BENJ. V. MOISE, DEALER IN WINES, Teas and Groceries, has removed to No. 680 6th-av, corner of 39th-st.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.

FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A PROductive farm in high state of cultivation, on or near the Hudson River, first-class City property, consisting of a superb brown-stone house, four stories, with all the modern improvements, 25x55; lot 170 feet deep, with a fine brick stable on the rear, and six lots adjoining. Apply or address R. B. CALDWELL & CO., Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 50 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautifully shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot for sale, with brown-stone front, and railing and ballusters, fluted columns, &c., and finished up in a superior style; in size about 21x50x100, four stories and basement, situated on 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on one of the main entrances to Central Park; and where the Grand Hotel is to be built. Apply on the premises, or at No. 418 3d-av.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant, and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian paved and well-lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 108 President-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn; house is 33 feet wide, in fine order; has every convenience; is open for examination; lot 50x100 feet, with more ground adjoining if desired. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New York.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH stable, for sale, No. 2 2d-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn; is 34 feet wide, in perfect order, ready for occupancy; can be seen by applying at No. 168 President-st. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE PART of a large river front on Passaic River, at Belleville; the river is navigable, and the Paterson-Newark Railroad, traversing the land and now in construction, will give unsurpassed shipping facilities to all parts of the country. HUBERT, No. 462 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c. and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Stone cottage, 47x35, with wing 2 x25, three minutes' walk from depot; barn, garden, &c.; about 1½ acres. Price $10,000. Also a plot of 8 acres laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, berries, vines, &c. A never-failing stream runs through. Apply to J. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. Price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE WATER FRONT FARM, of 40 acres, on Huntington Harbor, 35 miles on Long Island. Also a beautiful residence adjoining, with elegant buildings and over 40 acres of land, for sale separately or together, on easy terms. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—ELEGANT RESIdence for sale, with four lots, (more ground if wanted;) fine fruit and shrubbery; handy to horse cars; every ten minutes; location and neighborhood very fine; price $11,000, on easy terms. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 35 MILES FROM THE FERRY—A modern double mansion and 16 lots, elegantly embellished with large variety of fruit and evergreens, fronting Boulevard and DeKalb-place. J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE Hudson—Stone gothic House and 150 acres of land; 80 under high state of cultivation, 50 in meadow, 20 in woodland. Can be bought for $13,000 on easy terms. For particulars apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EASY TERMS, FORTY acre farm, new buildings, level loam soil, well fenced, 38 miles; Long Island; good location for a physician or others. Owner at Room No. 88, No. 111 Broadway, Thursday next.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 33th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 33th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—WESTfield, N. J.; modern new house, carriage-house, &c.; ½ acre in garden and fruit; near depot. Price low. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, CLERK, WANTS TO rent a furnished room, with or without board, in a small and respectable American family; location not to be above 19th-st.; terms must be moderate. Apply by letter within two weeks, P. L., Box No. 148 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, IN West 11th-st., with possession in October. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future, at No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Room No. 6; ladies, 50c.; gents, $1.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

$650.—WILL BE RENTED FROM SEPT. 1 to May 1, at Mount Vernon, (on the New-Haven Railroad,) 17 miles from the City, a two-story cottage, with extension, fully furnished, and half acre of cultivated land.
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 25x55 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 18 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 94TH-ST., HUDSON RIVER, A large house, containing 15 rooms; grounds spacious and handsomely laid out; fruit and shade trees in abundance, barn, stable, &c. Rent until May 1, $600. Apply on premises, or to Mr. BIRD, No. 17 Broad-st., Room 15.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY—TO LEASE, for a term of years the valuable property No. 40 East 14th-st., with lot on University-place, being about 26 by 225 feet. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story, high stoop House, near 5th-av., for one year from Sept. 1. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISland; half an hour from the City Hall; completely furnished, including cows, carriages, horses, &c.; immediate possession given. Address P. O., Box No. 4142.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 137 Henry-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and Lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st. Possession given immediately.

FURNITURE—I WISH TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, sufficient furniture to furnish a small house nicely. Will pay monthly instalments on purchase. Address FURNITURE, Box 153 Times Office.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain first-class permanent accommodations in a beautiful location near Stuyvesant-square, by applying to HOME, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.; rooms large and airy, and locality pleasant.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

UP-TOWN BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first class. Inquire at No. 153 East 51st-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board—location very pleasant—at No. 44 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

A CARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PARTIES may secure Fall and Winter board—"location unsurpassed, fine water-view, sea-bathing"—by applying at Rose Bank, Clifton, Staten Island, on New-York-av.; five minutes from Vanderbilt Landing; stage passing gate every boat.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired: City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BATH HOTEL—AT BATH, L. I., IS STILL open for the reception of permanent boarders and transient guests. Accessible every 30 minutes by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroad. For further information apply to GEORGE SHIELDS, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant woman as first-class cook, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; City or any part of the country; good testimonials at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c.; also, farmers, porters, waiters, gardeners, and men of all kinds.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as a regular laundress; will do the work in general of a small family. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to cook, wash, and iron; is a baker of bread and biscuit; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 382 3d av., in the store, cor. 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as plain cook, assisting in washing and ironing in a private family; best of reference given. Address No. 128 Forsyth-st., in rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN and gardener a situation; has five years' reference from last employer; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging and will engage for $20 to $25 per month. Call, or address, JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, in either country or City; would be willing take care of a cow and work in the garden; satisfactory reference will be given. Address, for two days, B. C., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation in a private family by a Frenchman; the best of City reference given. Call or address J. R., No. 50 West 10th-st., in the private stable, opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; five years reference from last employer; will work for moderate wages. Call on, or address THOMAS, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as a first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE situations, man as coachman and gardener, woman to do general housework, both are agreeable, polite and willing to work for moderate wages. Address or call on FRED. DAVIS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take care of horses and make himself generally useful with a private family; no objections to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business. Address, with references, J. B. T., Box No. 173 Times Office. Single man preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CASHIER; IS A good judge of money, also has experience as entry-clerk; refers to last employers. Address CHARLES, Box 161 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c., and who is a good milker and willing to make himself generally useful, desires immediate employment. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, RESIDing about 12 miles from New-York City, a thoroughly competent governess. She must also be perfect in French and music. The best of references required and given. Address Box 3,215 SUB. LA. A. B. New-York City Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMART, COMpetent girl as nurse, to travel to Europe in a family in care of two children; good wages will be given to a competent person; reference required. Apply for three days at No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—ONE FAMILIAR WITH YANKEE Notions to call off and assist in the packing room. Address, with references, B., Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WOOLLEN house; liberal terms will be made with a first-class man, who can influence a large trade. Apply immediately. ALLEN BROTHERS, No. 88 Leonard-st.

WET NURSES CAN BE SELECTED AT our office from 10 to 1 o'clock; male and female nurses can be found at all times. Call at No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers.

WANTED—20 OPERATORS TO WORK ON business coats on Singer's machine. Apply at No. 237 Madison-st.

WANTED.—GIRLS WANTED FOR CAPMAKing, at No. 139 Division-st. Apply on second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
A NEW PROGRAMME. A NEW PROGRAMME.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
TWO PANTOMIMES. TWO PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME!
RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR!
RED GNOME!
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Liliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS!
FOUR LOVERS! FOUR LOVERS!
FOUR LOVERS!
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
The Curiosity Department daily receiving
LARGE ACCESSIONS OF WONDERS,
which are exhibited at all hours in the
SPACIOUS CURIOSITY-HALLS!
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just added, the largest collection of
MONSTER SNAKES
ever seen in America, consisting of the MONSTER PYTHON, NATAL BOA, ROCK SNAKE, WATER SERPENT, (Africa,) Swamp Anacondas, SUN SERPENT, BOA CONSTRICTORS, (S. America,) PINE SNAKES, &c., &c.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
The beautiful sensation Drama of the
MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.
Presented with new scenery, capital effects and immense cast, embracing Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belville Ryann, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Stanton, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, &c.
Drama of the
LOST SHIP.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 13, at 8 o'clock,
THE FIFTY-NINTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Avant"....Gungi
2. Overture—"Don Giovanni"....Mozart
3. Waltz—"Kroll's Ball Klaenge"....Lumbye
4. Terzett and Finale—"Lucrezia Borgia"....Donizetti
5. Overture—"Le Roi d'Yvetot"....Adam
6. Romance—"Tannhauser"....Wagner
7. Galop—"Snowflakes"....Bilse
8. Grand Potpourri—"The Musical Confectioner"....Hamm
9. Overture—"Huguenots"....Meyerbeer
10. Waltz—"Schoenbrunner"....Launer
11. Terzett—"Attila"....Verdi
12. Quadrille—"Cirque"....Cuzent

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) the SIXTIETH CONCERT.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,
A MENDELSSOHN NIGHT,
When the second part of the programme will consist of compositions by that illustrious composer exclusively.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

OF COMPANY E, SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS, N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT BROADWAY PARK,
94th-st. and 8th-av.,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Aug. 21, 1866.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Lieut. James Pierson, No. 289 6th-av.; Lieut. Thomas Hamilton, No. 201 West 20th-st.; William Hamilton, St. Nicholas Hotel; Alex. Cairnes, No. 584 9th-av.; W. H. Singleton, No. 4 1st-av.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'rs, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 13,
will be presented an entirely new and original drama by
JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
RODERICK O'DONNELL....JOHN BROUGHAM
CARDINAL ALBERONI (first appearance in two years)....T. E. MORRIS
New Scenery....by....Mr. H. Hilliard
Machinery....Arthur Wright
Costumes....S. May, London, and M. Phillipps
Properties....H. Duell and J. Murray
Calcium Lights....M. V. Caffery & Benson

THE ANECDOTE UPON WHICH THE STORY IS FOUNDED.

"One Roderick O'Donnell, an officer of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, expatriated with many others for his adhesion to the cause of the last of the Stuarts, the exiled King James the Second, being sent upon a secret mission to Cardinal Alberoni, it chanced that he was enabled to do a signal service to the daughter of a noble Spanish house, who, notwithstanding the objections of her haughty kindred, bestowed on him her hand."—*Extract from Spanish History.*

From the above-mentioned romantic union sprung the influential family of the O'Donnells of Spain. Its present representative was Governor-General of Cuba, and is now Prime Minister to Isabella the Second.

The cast will embrace the following popular artists:

CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL,	MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain	T. E. Morris
The Abbe Le Renard, a Secret Agent of Dubois	C. Walcot, Jr
Do Manuelo de Zuniga	J. Duell
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris	J. C. Dunn
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal (first appearance in four years)	H. B. Phillips
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitino and Spy of Alberoni's	W. S. Andrews
Patrick O'Connor (Officers of the Irish Brigade)	(1st ap'nce) H. W. Wall
Fallon Macarthy	N. Decker
Martin O'Reilly	J. Hurley
Maurice Daly	J. Oliver
Ennis Macdermot	J. Hill
Terrence O'Byrne	W. Waddleton
Pharez	W. Wilmot
El Mortaro, a Bravo and Bull Fighter	J. G. Burnett
Jerry, an Orderly and Servant to O'Donnell	P. Perry
Gomez, Captain of the Spanish Guard	J. Sutton
Don Huon Fernandez (Conspirators)	H. Hogan
Don Angelico Hernandez	T. Hare
Don Serafeno Maria Teresa	N. Benson
Eva de Zuniga, daughter of Don Manuelo	Miss E. Johnson
Juanita, the Tigress	Miss Mary Carr
Susanna	Miss J. Morton
Paquita	Miss Lena Francis

Lords, Ladies, Gitani, Peasants, Soldiers, &c.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
NOW IN THE FOURTH WEEK,
AND THRONGED AUDIENCES NIGHTLY.
THE AMUSEMENT-GOING PUBLIC
in raptures at the Artistic, Picturesque and Enchanting beauty of the
FAIRY LEGEND. FAIRY LEGEND.
FAIRY LEGEND. FAIRY LEGEND.
THE BRILLIANT ROMANTIC SPECTACLE,
HIGHLY DECORATIVE, DRAMATIC AND POETIC.
With all its surprising Transformations,
RICH AND COSTLY SCENERY,
Delightful Music and Bewitching Dances.
☞ THE ICE WITCH.
☞ THE ICE WITCH.
☞ THE ICE WITCH.
THE PROTEAN STARS—THE WEBB SISTERS.
Grand German Opera Chorus.
The Opera Dancer....THERESA WOOD
THE POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
all appearing in it.
In addition, previous to the spectacle,
THE ELEGANT PROTEAN PIECE,
A DAY TOO LATE.
THE WEBB SISTERS,
appearing in it in a variety of diversified characters, Songs, Dances and Duets.
EVERY EVENING AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.

TENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN....Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Sir Derry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, I. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Admission, 50 cents.
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY,
Will commence a brief season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
with their
STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
DANCERS,
PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC.,
prominent in which are
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.
The Seigrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porto St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian; the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week.
Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO.
Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The laying of the corner-stone will take place at 76th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. on
MONDAY, AUG. 13, AT NOON,
by his Honor ex-Mayor G. C. GUNTHER.
ORATION by Dr. Krakowitzer.
MUSIC by the United German Vocal Societies and a large Orchestra. At 2 o'clock P. M.,
PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.
GRAND CONCERT, UNDER DIRECTION OF CARL BERGMANN.
Overture—Rienzi....Wagner
The German Sword....Grand Chorus and Orchestra
Overture—Wm. Tell....Rosini
ORATION BY F. SCHUNEMANN POTT, ESQ.
Saxons and Normans....Double Chorus and Orchestra
Faekeltauz....Meyerbeer
After the Concert, popular games under the direction of the New-York Turners; singing by the different societies; ball and promenade music by three orchestras.
Tickets 50c. for gentlemen and 25c. for ladies. The Second and Third Avenue and Belt Railroads will run a sufficient number of extra cars.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 4, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
law6wM*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the National Union Convention.

The Call Under which it is to Meet.

List of the Delegates as Far as Known.

Names Recorded from Every State Except Oregon.

Double and Triple Delegations from Some States.

Great Preparations Being Made in Philadelphia.

Delegates Arriving--The Busy Note of Preparation.

The National Union Convention will meet at Philadelphia to-morrow (Tuesday) at noon. By the universal discussions of the public press, and particularly by the ferocious abuse of the movement on the part of a few extra rabid Radical newspapers, the public have been for six weeks kept pretty wide awake upon the Convention, its objects and its expected results.

The Wigwam.

Anticipating a vast crowd of politicians and sight seers, the Philadelphians have put up an immense wigwam, in which they say fifteen thousand people can find room. The building is opposite Girard College, on Fourteenth-street and Girard-avenue, having a front of 146 feet on the avenue.

The front is two stories high, and will have twelve large windows and five doors. The doors to the galleries are at the east and west ends of the front. The main entrance leads into a vestibule twelve feet wide and forty feet long, terminating at the lobby and opening into the amphitheatre. This space will seat about 2,000 persons. It is semi-circular in front, and terminates by square angles at the south end. It will be provided with settees and benches. The stage is at the extreme rear of the building, and consists of a central staging about twenty-five feet square, and side stands for reporters. The galleries, which will seat about 7,000, rise from the east and west side of the amphitheatre to the walls of the wigwam, curving to the side of the vestibule on the north. Access will be had to this part of the structure through the lobby and from the exterior. Only ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies, will be admitted to the lower tier of seats. The space under the elevated seats will be divided into smaller rooms for the use of the executive committees, banqueting, telegraph-rooms, etc. The interior of the wigwam will be decorated with flags, and from the speaker's stand will rise an arch of thirty-six sections, each section representing a State. The space will be occupied by the coats-of-arms of the different Commonwealths. The roof is supported by columns ten feet apart, and extending ten feet on each side from the end of galleries to the vestibule. The roof will be of board, covered with felt to prevent leakage. By a rise of twelve feet, at an oblique angle, the roof covers the galleries, and is distinct from the capping of the amphitheatre. Between the two roofs is an open space, extending round the entire building, designed for ventilation.

The Crowds Coming.

Already the rush has begun, and every train is pouring its thousands into the staid old rectangular city. Hotel room was exhausted long ago, and a great many private houses will turn a few honest greenbacks by opening their doors to the weary pilgrims.

The Starting Point—The Original Call for the Convention.

That the reader may have at hand the corner-stone on which this Convention is expected to build, we reprint the original call issued at Washington on the 25th of June last:

THE CALL.

"A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States, under the Constitution which our forefathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:

The Union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligations.

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence, the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to Republican Government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings, everywhere, which serve no other purposes than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed, by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly national Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially indorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

W. A. RANDALL, Pres't,
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Executive Committee of the National Union Club."

Election of Delegates—List of Names as Far as Received—Every State Represented except Oregon.

We have chronicled from time to time the various State and District Conventions for the selection of delegates. Below we print all the names that have thus far fallen under our observation. Of course there will be some confusion in such a mass of names, but they are as correct as we can make them. Oregon does not yet appear; Nebraska, the youngest State, is in. There are two or more delegations from several States, and any number from this City. In some places, districts are yet blank, while some districts have two or three sets of names. It is easy to see that the Committee on Credentials will have a task of unparalleled magnitude to sift these heterogenous delegates into their proper places.

The List of Delegates.

ALABAMA.

The State Convention met at Selma on the 2d inst., when the following selections were made:

Delegates at Large.—Lewis H. Parsons, George S. Houston, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Alexander White, A. B. Cooper, John Forsyth, James W. Taylor, R. R. Lindsay.

District Delegates.—1. John K. Henry, Col. C. C. Langdon, W. H. Crenshaw, T. J. Goldsby.

2. Lewis Owen, John G. Shorter, A. Tyson, C. S. G. Doster.

3. Cullen A. Battle, M. H. Cruikshank, M. J. Bulger, Charles M. Gabot.

4. L. M. Stone, J. S. Kennedy, C. C. Huckabee, John Bliss.

5. John Foster, A. G. Henry, W. O. Winston, Thos. B. Cooper.

6. Thomas J. Foster, W. S. Mudd, William M. Jackson, F. L. B. Goodwin.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas will be represented at Philadelphia by two distinct delegations. The Vice-President of the National Johnson Club has made the following appointments:

For the State at Large.—G. W. Lawrence, E. C. Boudinot, J. M. Tebbets, M. L. Bell and J. D. Kimbell.

District Delegates.—1. William Byers and Q. C. Underwood.

2. John R. Fellows and A. B. Williams.

3. Jesse Turner and H. F. Thompson.

A Convention at Pine Bluff has elected the following:

For the State at Large.—Albert Pike, David Walker, Harris Flanagan and William Byers.

District Delegates—1. William K. Patterson and J. C. Tappan.

2. Lorenzo Gibson and M. L. Bell.

3. F. J. Batson, of Johnson County, and J. M. Tebbets, of Washington County.

CALIFORNIA.

Three sets of delegates have been appointed to represent this State. The first list is as follows:

Delegates at Large.—James A. McDougall, Samuel F. Purdy, W. W. Cope, W. T. Coleman.

District Delegates.—1. Clayton Wetherill, John S. Berry, William H. H. Fall.

2. Jackson Temple, S. R. Martin, Capt. W. F. Denckla.

3. O. M. Wozencraft, Samuel Bell, Lewis J. Ryan.

The National Union Convention met at San Francisco, Aug. 4, and as delegates from the State would not be able to reach Philadelphia in season for the Convention, appointed the following and forwarded their credentials by telegraph:

Delegates at Large.—J. R. Doolittle, Robert J. Walker, John A. Dix, Gen. H. W. Slocum.

District Delegates.—1. Cornelius Cole, Montgomery Blair.

2. J. W. Wilcox, J. H. H. Ritley.

3. J. W. Semonton, Jacob P. Leese.

The Democratic State Central Committee appointed the following, Aug. 8:

Delegates at Large.—William T. Coleman, James A. McDougall, W. W. Cope, Jackson Temple.

District Delegates.—1. Joseph Throge, Samuel Purdy.

2. John Bigler, Samuel B. Martin.

3. Pierson Breeding, Thomas P. Hanson.

CONNECTICUT.

The Convention met at New-Haven on the 1st inst., Senator Dixon presiding. The following appointments were made:

Delegates at Large.—James Dixon, Edward Prentiss, Lyman W. Coe, James E. English, Loren P. Waldo, Origen S. Seymour, James A. Hovey, James F. Babcock.

District Delegates.—1. Gordon Trumbull, Lucius S. Goodrich, Freeman W. Brown, Edward S. Cleveland, A. K. Goodrich, George D. Hastings, Leverett E. Pease, George W. Ives.

2. Green Kendrick, John B. Robertson, Erastus C. Scranton, Oliver F. Winchester, Samuel Ingham, Henry G. Hubbard, Augustus Putnam, Arthur B. Calif.

3. William H. Barnes, James B. Coit, Joseph G. Lamb, James A. Bill, E. S. Mosely, John Gallup, Joshua Perkins, M. H. Sanger.

4. W. B. Jones, Jonathan Godfrey, Edward B. Hughes, James S. Taylor, William H. Barnum, Seth S. Logan, Gideon H. Hollister, George W. Peet.

DELAWARE.

Delegates at Large.—Joseph P. Comegys, Ayres Stockley, Charles H. B. Day, S. G. Laws, Joseph M. Barr, Edward L. Martin, Ephraim Benston, Sewall C. Briggs.

District Delegates.—Theodore F. Crawford, John Thorp, R. P. Johnson, William O. Redden.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A meeting of "Conservative citizens, without distinction of party," met at German Hall, Washington, and elected the following

Delegates.—Joseph H. Bradley, John E. Norris, Richard T. Merrick, R. F. Stewart. *Alternates*—Richard Wallach, John B. Blake, Charles Allen, Jonah D. Hoover.

At an election held in the City Hall, Washington, Aug. 8, the following delegates were elected: B. T. Swart, Joseph H. Bradley, Major James O'Beirne, J. A. Blake. *Alternates*—Owen Thorn, Ashbury Lloyd, John E. Norris.

At an election in Georgetown, on the 8th inst., Esau Pickrell was elected delegate and R. R. Crawford alternate.

FLORIDA.

The delegates from this State were appointed by Gov. Walker, as follows:

West Florida.—B. D. Wright, Geo. Walker, F. R. Pitman, O. M. Avery, George S. Hawkins, J. L. Dunham.

Middle Florida.—J. B. Love, W. Call, George W. Scott, M. D. Papy, Robert Davidson, J. L. McKibbon, R. H. Gamble, Thomas Randall.

East Florida.—F. McLeod, J. B. Dawkins, John S. Maxwell, T. O. Holmes, M. Solano.

South Florida.—Wm. Marvin, Jas. Gettes, W. C. Maloney.

GEORGIA.

Delegates at Large.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Hon. H. V. Johnson.

District Delegates.—1. Hon. W. B. Fleming, Gen. John B. Gordon. *Alternates*—T. C. McIntyre, P. C. Pendleton.

2. Gen. Eli Warren, Judge J. L. Wimberly. *Alternates*—Col. A. S. Cutts, Maj. Ely.

3. Hon. Hiram Warner, Hon. E. H. Worrell. *Alternates*—Hon. W. F. Wright, Hon. Porter Ingham.

4. Hon. Thomas Hardeman, P. W. Alexander, Esq. *Alternates*—Dr. Ira E. Dupre, T. G. Lawson.

5. Hon. Linton Stephens, Gen. A. R. Wright, (declined.) *Alternates*—Hon. J. S. Hook, Dr. H. R. Casey.

6. John H. Christy, Col. R. M. McMillan. *Alternates*—Hon. H. P. Bell, Col. Sumner J. Smith.

7. Hon. Richard F. Lyon, Hon. James Milner. *Alternates*—T. T. Smith, W. M. Lowry, H. C. Barrow, D. S. Printup, A. J. Hansell, Lewis Tumlin, J. R. Parrott.

ILLINOIS.

A Convention at Springfield, Aug. 2, appointed the following:

Delegates at Large.—O. H. Browning, T. J. Turner, A. J. Kuykendall, D. K. Green, Isaac Underhill, W. Fithian, A. McClernand, Wm. R. Morrison, C. L. Higbee, T. L. Dickey, A. G. Parr, S. S. Marshall.

District Delegates.—1. Hon. George C. Bates, Hon. Wirt Dexter, Hon. Thomas Dexter, Hon. Thos. Hoyne and Hon. S. S. Hayes. *Alternates*—Gen. Martin R. Wallace, Gen. Walter B. Scates, Samuel W. Fuller and John McGinnis, Jr.

2. N. M. Harrington, J. S. Fisher, W. B. Plattas and F. G. Garfield. *Alternates*—H. D. Perry, W. C. Kimball, W. P. Tarney and S. L. Deland.

3. Samuel Strewds, W. D. Mechum, J. Hathaway and E. B. Stiles.

4. Col. J. C. Cox, G. Edmunds, Maj. H. O. Sullivan and P. L. Cobb. *Alternates*—Col. W. H. Eennison, G. W. Hunt, Col. Hact and J. G. Madden.

5. W. E. Cook, W. T. Dudell, J. G. Green and A. M. Gibbons. *Alternates*—B. Turner, B. Todd, W. T. Bryan and Col. A. Smith.

6. Capt. A. Longworth, Col. Wm. Roddick, Judge J. O. Norton and Col. Lorenzo P. Sawyer. *Alternates*—Hon. S. W. Harrison, John Miller, Geo. F. Brown and Col. H. F. Vallett.

7. Col. W. N. Coler, Dr. W. W. Chambers, Gen. C. Black, and R. N. Parish. *Alternates*—D. G. Barr, L. C. Hurd, Col. W. J. Calloway and A. N. Smyser.

8. John R. Rassette, G. F. Park, W. P. Chain, and O. Knapp. *Alternates*—D. Sherman, R. H. Palmer, R. B. Goodell and W. G. Burdell.

9. Hon. R. H. Glenn, Hon. L. W. Rose, Capt. Barnard, and James McGreary. *Alternates*—Hon. J. S. Baily, F. G. McSeely, Lyman Lacy, and J. H. McCall.

10. Hon. Anthony Thornton, J. J. Ketchum, F. Marshall, and R. F. Slatton. *Alternates*—Col. Charles Morton, Chas. Holt, J. W. Hawkins, and M. C. Long.

11. Col. W. B. Anderson, Hon. J. C. Robinson, Hon. N. A. Eddy, and F. D. Preston. *Alternates*—Hon. G. H. Varnell, Col. S. G. Heiseeks, Capt. Judy, and Dr. J. R. Turnay.

12. Hon. E. M. West, Col. J. J. Mitchell, Hon. W. G. Kase, and Major S. P. Tipton. *Alternates*—Col. W. H. Readly. Hon. —— Reily, G. W. Brackett, and Dr. C. T. Jones.

13. Hon. Wesley Sloan, Col. W. R. Towns, W. L. Hambleton, Col. John M. Crebbs. *Alternates*—John R. Bowie, John O. White, Charles Carroll, and Dr. Paul Sears.

INDIANA.

Two sets of delegates will present themselves from this State. The Conservative Republican delegates who were appointed by a convention elected by and composed exclusively by those who favored the election of Lincoln and Johnson, in 1864, as follows:

Delegates at Large.—William S. Smith, D. S. Gooding, David Kilgore, D. Garland Rose.

District Delegates.—1. L. Q. De Benler W. C. Preston.

2. John S. Davis, Col. Sigler.

3. Joseph G. McPheters, ——.

4. James Garvin, John Ferris.

5. Solomon Meredith, Volney Wilson,

6. John M. Flinn, H. A. Swope.

7. C. C. Matson, Ezra Read.

8. W. C. Wilson, W. C. Kise.

9. Henry Crawford, R. H. Rose.

10. John B. Howe, Marshall W. Wines.

11. Nathan P. Lindsay, Edward Wilson.

Those representing the Democracy were appointed by a Convention at Indianapolis, on the 2d inst., and are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Col. Thomas Dowling, Col. Graham N. Fitch, Hon. P. M. Kent. *Alternates*—Hon. S. E. Perkins, Hon. W. M. Franklin, Col. Charles Denby, Hon. A. C. Downey.

District Delegates.—1. W. F. Pidgeon, Hon. W. F. Parrett. *Alternates*—Hon. R. A. Clements, Richard Raleigh.

2. Levi Sparks, Gen. James A. Cravens. *Alternates*—Col. W. F. Sherrod, Col. C. L. Dunham.

3. Col. Frank Emerson, Hon. Thomas R. Cobb. *Alternates*—Hon. Jeptha D. New, Hon. F. T. Hord.

4. Dr. George Berry, Cortez Ewing. *Alternates*—Gen. James B. Foley, Hon. A. B. Line.

5. Lafe Develin, Eli Pigman. *Alternates*—N. Ryan, John Keff.

6. John R. Elder, Benjamin F. Davis. *Alternates*—Cyrus F. McNutt, Hon. W. H. Jennings.

7. Col. Jesse I. Alexander, Hon. Bayless W. Hanna. *Alternates*—Maj. A. M. Puett, Hon. Henry Wilson.

8. Dr. James McWorkman, Col. E. F. Lucas. *Alternates*—W. C. Vance, Hon. James Odell.

9. R. P. Effinger, James Bradley. *Alternates*—Hon. Thomas J. Merrifield, A. L. Wheeler.

10. Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Col. I. B. McDonald. *Alternates*—Samuel E. Alvord, Eli W. Brown.

IOWA.

The State Central Committee of the National Union Party have made the following appointments:

Delegates at Large.—Gen. Thos. H. Benton, Jr.; Col. S. G. Vanada, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, James D. Gamble, J. W. Stewart, Dr. J. F. Fairbanks, Major Thomas B. Hunt, Col. S. W. Sommers.

Congressional District.—Dr. J. G. De Wolf, William B. Hammond, Col. Laurens Dewey, Col. C. H. Mackay, Col. O. H. P. Scott, Major J. B. Atherton, Edmund Jager, Col. George Barton, Col. William F. Small, John K. Lyon, Seg. O. Butler, Capt. William E. Taylor, David H. Scott, D. Ritchie, P. F. Hill, W. C. Stonberry, Dr. William A. Chase, J. F. Griffith, Col. B. F. Sanford.

The Democratic delegates from this State are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—A. C. Dodge, A. B. Borimer, R. B. Richards, S. H. Fairall, George H. Parker, J. M. Ellwood, Edward Johnson, Lycurgus Palmer.

District Delegates.—1. Henry Clay Dean, T. W. Claggett, H. H. Trimble, Charles Mason.

2. I. M. Preston, J. H. Wallace, C. N. Dunbar, C. E. Putnam.

3. William Mills, Patrick Richardson, L. L. Ainsworth, C. H. P. Rozelle.

4. Jarius E. Neal, George Gillespie, John White, J. H. Murphy.

5. James D. Test, M. D. McHenry, J. W. Warner, J. M. Tuttle.

6. D. F. Ellsworth, H. E. J. Boardman, C. B. Letsom, J. A. Hall.

KANSAS.

Two sets of delegates will present themselves from Kansas. One chosen by a Convention of the friends of President Johnson, held at Leavenworth July 26, is as follows:

Hon. Hugh Ewing, Gen. C. W. Blair, Capt. Nicholas Smith, J. L. McDowell, H. S. Sleeper, G. A. Colton.

The Democratic delegation is as follows:

W. P. Gambell, George W. Glick, John L. Pendery, Orlan Thurston, Thomas P. Fenton, E. F. Campbell. *Alternates.*—E. P. Fitzwilliams, Isaac Sharp, W. A. Tipton, H. M. Rogies, John Martin, Charles Rubycon.

KENTUCKY.

Delegates at Large.—James Guthrie, Lazarus W. Powell.

District Delegates.—4. Aaron Harding, E. A. Graves.

5. George A. Caldwell, Robert Mallory, Hamilton Pope, John H. Harney.

6. James Taylor, John W. Stevenson.

7. —— Shanklin, —— Durham.

8. M. H. Owsley, T. T. Garrard.

—. John W. Finnell, John J. Landrum.

LOUISIANA.

Two sets of delegates have been appointed to represent this State. The appointments of the State Democratic Committee are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Alexander Mouton, John Ray, Richard Taylor, George Williamson, D. S. Cage, R. Hunt, John E. King, A. Voorhees, Judge W. B. Egan.

District Delegates.—1. George Garr, W. C. C. Claiborne, S. R. Proctor, Chas. E. A. Gavarre, Judge E. Abel, J. M. Lapeyre.

2. J. Ad. Rozier, Samuel Smith, H. M. Spofford, Alexander Walker, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Herron, Wm. H. C. King.

3. D. F. Kenner, Alfred Hennen, Sr., J. Q. A. Fellows, V. Burthe, J. O. Fuqua.

4. P. A. Morse, Dr. Alfred Duperrier, Alcibiades De Blance, T. C. Manning, Jules Olivier.

5. J. Lang Lewis, I. Garrett, J. B. Elam, William S. Parham, L. M. Nutt.

The Conservative Republican delegation, appointed by the joint action of the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club, of New-Orleans, are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Judge C. Roselius, W. W. Pugh, Cuthbert Bullitt, E. H. Martin.

District Delegates.—1. Charles Bienvenu, Robert J. Ker.

2. A. M. Holbrook, T. P. May.

3. Jacob Vanwinkle, A. C. Graham,

4. Judge Joshua Baker, E. Grant.

5. W. H. Hough, Nicholas Coleman.

MAINE.

At a meeting of Union Johnson men from different parts of the State, held in Portland, Aug. 8, the following delegates were chosen:

Delegates at Large.—Ex-Gov. Wm. G. Crosby, Maj. James M ine, John H. Burleigh, T. J. Southard.

District Delegates.—1. Geo. H. Knights, Capt. Horace H. Burbank.

2. Solon Chase, Selna Robinson.

3. Solomon Heath, Wm. E. Brown.

4. George P. Sewall, Benjamin L. Staples,

5. John T. Berry, Chas. I. Abbott.

The Democratic State Convention met at Portland on the 7th instant, and selected the following delegates:

Delegates at Large.—Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, Alfred W. Johnson, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Judge Richard D. Rice.

District Delegates.—3. George A. Getchel, Albert P. Gould.

4. Hon. John C. Talbot, William H. Simpson.

5. Dr. George W. Ladd, Paul S. Merrill.

MARYLAND.

The Unconstitutional Unionists' Convention appointed the following:

Delegates at Large.—Gov. Thomas Swann, J. W. Crissfield, Montgomery Blair, Reverdy Johnson.

District Delegates.—1. Gen. George Vickers, John B. Franklin.

2. Gen. James L. Ridgeley, J. Morrison Harris.

3. William H. Purnell, John M. Frazier.

4. Col. William P. Maulsby, Gen. J. C. Sullivan.

5. Robert Fowler, W. W. Watkins.

The Democratic appointments were made in Baltimore on the 8th instant, as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Thomas G. Pratt, H. G. S. Key, R. D. Carmichael, I. D. Jones.

District Delegates.—1. Joseph A. Weeks, of Kent County, and D. M. Henry, of Dorchester.

2. Hon. R. Grason, of Baltimore County; Henry W. Archer, of Harford.

3. Hon. I. Nevitt Steele and Willam H. Collins, of Baltimore City.

4. R. E. Cook, of Washington County, and J. Pouder, of Carroll County.

5. John D. Bowley and G. W. Watkins.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Delegates at Large.—Robert C. Winthrop, J. G. Abbott, Isaac Davis, Gen. Couch, Gen. William Sutton, John Quincy Adams, George Ashman and E. C. Bailey. *Alternates*—R. S. Spofford, Jr., Albert Fearing, H. H. Stevens, N. Starbrook, I. F. Redfield, Col. Charles Kimball, Wm. D. Field, Waldo Colburn.

District Delegates.—1. E. W. Pierce, S. D. Phinney, Mathias Ellis, Robert B. Hall. *Alternates*—Albert Mason, Timothy Ingraham, P. Cobb, N. C. Perkins.

2. A. M. Ide, Edward Every, Moses Bates, John Wilson. *Alternates*—Charles Albro, J. R. Brackett, S. B. Thaxter, Daniel Howard.

3. Gen. John L. Swift, Charles Levi Woodbury, Josiah Dunham, R. S. S. Andrews. *Alternates*—Gen. I. S. Burrell, Major Charles Wilder, G. W. Howard, William Aspinwall.

4. Franklin Haven, Levi L. Cushing, Charles T. Stevens, Charles T. Russell. *Alternates*—A. M. Giles, George W. Norris, A. S. Waitt, Josiah G. Chase.

5. George J. L. Colby, William C. Binney, William D. Northend, Timothy Davis. *Alternates*—Thomas J. Clark, John J. Ladd, William S. Messeroy, George L. Chesbro.

6. Col. B. F. Watson, James H. Carlton, Charles Thompson, F. O. Prince. *Alternates*—Charles W. Chase, George Johnson, Charles E. Sweeny, Stephen Dow.

7. T. H. Sweetzer, R. A. Alger, Daniel Wetherbee, Richard Olney. *Alternates*—Joseph R. Hayes, A. B. Farr, F. Tuttle, Jr., Joseph Fuller.

8. Daniel W. Lincoln, George G. Parker, Alex. De Witt, George W. Bently. *Alternates*—Henry A. Aldrich, Parley Hammond, Charles Wing, James E. Estabrook.

9. W. H. Fuller, D. W. Alvord, J. Otis Hale, Nathaniel Ward. *Alternates*—S. O. Lamb, Edward Dickenson, Levi Heywood, L. Jaquith.

10. Thomas Allen, Charles Wright, Chester W. Chapin, William G. Bates. *Alternates*—Asa C. Russell, John L. Colby, Emerson Gaylord, Charles W. Knox.

MICHIGAN.

The Johnson Mass Convention, held at Detroit Aug. 9, made the following appointments:

Delegates at Large.—James F. Joy, Gen. A. S. Williams, Gen. C. O. Loomis, Gen. George A. Custer, *Alternates*—Col. W. B. McCleery, Robert J. Bidleman, Capt. M. Mansfield, Walter G. Beckwith.

District Delegates.—1. Col. Henry Barns, J. J. Newell. *Alternates*—H. P. Bridge, E. N. Wilcox.

2. O. B. Clark, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst. *Alternates*—David Bacon, Luther H. Trask.

3. James Monroe, E. C. Seaman. *Alternates*—J. E. Beebe, Col. E. W. Hollingsworth.

4. Gen. A. A. Stevens, Major W. B. Thomas. *Alternates*—George S. Cooper, Col. A. T. McReynolds.

5. B. G. Stout, Col. John Atkinson. *Alternates*—Col. S. E. Beach, Major E. M. Keeler.

6. S. B. Bliss, A. W. Brockway. *Alternates*—Major E. W. Lyon, Gen. B. F. Partridge.

Another set of delegates have been appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee, as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Charles E. S. Stuart, M. J. Mills, A. C. Baldwin, Charles H. Taylor.

District Delegates.—1. William P. Wells, D. Murrs.

2. R. W. London, F. B. Smith.

3. O. M. Barnes, C. Joslyn.

4. A. F. Bell, L. G. Mason.

5. A. W. Davis, H. Costler.

6. J. W. Payne, M. Jefters.

MINNESOTA.

A State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives, held at St. Paul on the 31st of July, made the following appointments:

Delegates at Large.—Daniel S. Norton, Franklin Steele, Henry M. Rice, Thomas J. Galbraith, Dr. Gallaway, Charles Gillman, A. McCarger, Robert H. Rose.

District Delegates.—Henry C. Hoffman, W. B. Severance, William Lee, Richard Price, C. F. Buck, James Shoemaker, R. B. Galusha, G. D. Redfield.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic Convention assembled at Jackson, on July 25, Judge Watts presiding. The delegates elected are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Giles W. Hillyer, William Yerger, William S. Featherstone, George L. Potter.

District Delegates.—1. Henry Dockery, T. E. B. Pegues. *Alternates*—John McGuirk, M. S. Ward.

2. J. S. Bailey, G. A. Sykes. *Alternates*—M. D. L. Stephens, W. H. Vasser.

3. Abram Murdock, John A. Binford. *Alternates*—H. W. Foote, Jason A. Niles.

4. A. G. Mayers, N. G. Harris. *Alternates*—W. G. Poindexter, A. M. Paxton.

5. H. F. Simrall, Hiram Cassidy. *Alternates*—Geo. V. Moody, S. T. Lamkin.

MISSOURI.

The delegates from this State are termed Democratic and Conservative, and are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—John Hogan, Jas. O. Broadhead, Thos. E. Noell, M. H. Ritchey, James Shields, Willard P. Hall, Clark H. Green, James S. Rollins, George W. Miller.

District Delegates.—1. Louis V. Bogie, Barton Able, Jas. J. McBride, Samuel T. Glover.

2. E. McLain, J. O. Sitton, William James, Albert Todd.

3. F. A. Rozier, Thomas B. English, Bernard Zwart, John Evans.

4. John M. Richardson, John S. Waddell, Nathan Dray, C. B. Holland.

5. Thomas L. Price, John S. Phelps, T. T. Crittenden, R. H. Melton.

6. H. B. Branch, Thompson M. Ewing, James W. Black, Lucius Salisbury.

7. Charles B. Wilkinson, James McFerran, Robert Wilson, E. C. Thomas.

8. John M. Glover, John F. Williams, Wm. A. Hall, Gilchrist Porter.

9. J. E. Hutton, R. A. Campbell, J. A. Hockaday, E. A. Lewis.

NEBRASKA.

A Convention of delegates assembled in the City of Plattsworth, Nebraska, on the 1st inst., and chose the following delegates:

Delegates—Major-Gen. H. H. Heath, Col. J. Patrick, James R. Porter, Esq. and Judge John F. Lockwood.

At a meeting held at Omaha, July 14, the following were chosen:

Delegates.—Chief-Justice Kellogg, Col. E. B. Taylor, Secretary Paddock, J. N. Parrick, George Francis Train, J. F. Coffman, Dr. G. B. Graff.

NEVADA.

The Democratic State Central Committee appointed the following representatives of the State in the Convention:

Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, of New-York.

A meeting of residents of Nevada State, at present sojourning in this city, was recently held at the Metropolitan Hotel. They elected delegates as follows:

Delegates at Large.—G. M. Beebe, G. D. Hall, Jesse Williams, John Carmichael.

District Delegates.—L. H. Morton, Frank Herriford, Thomas Harris, S. B. Kile, P. H. Pierce, Solomon Geller, J. N. B. Carver, C. L. Perkins, Wm. F. Toombs.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of Johnson men from various portions of the State, in Manchester, Aug. 7, the following delegate were elected.

Delegates at Large.—Micajah C. Burleigh, Caleb B. Bowers, Edward S. Cutter, Ephraim Hutchins.

District Delegates.—1. James M. Lovering, William N. Blair.

2. Henry P. Rolfe, John Halsey.

3. Charles J. Amidon, Gen. H. Berdan.

The Democratic State Committee have appointed the following, being one from each county;

Delegates from the Different Districts.—1. Hon. Daniel Marcy, Joseph H. Smith, John W. Sanborn, Alexander H. Tilton.

2. John M. Hill, Lewis W. Clark.

3. Wm. P. Wheeler, Edmund Burke, John G. Sinclair, Wm. Burns.

NEW-JERSEY.

Delegates at Large.—John P. Stockton, Theodore Runyon, Joel Parker, Thomas McKeon.

District Delegates.—1. Abraham Browning, Nathan Stratton.

2. Gershom Mott, George F. Fort.

3. Benjamin Williamson, Alexander Wurts.

4. Francis J. Lathrop, Robert Hamilton.

5. Theodore Randolph, Leon Abbott.

The following are the Independent Democratic Delegates:

Delegates at Large.—Thomas H. Herring, Timothy Henderson, Joseph T. Crowell, E. J. Canterbury,

District Delegates.—1. Col. J. E. Peyton, Clarkson Ogden.

2. John L. McKnight, Thomas S. Allison.

3. Col. Ingham Coryell, Garret B. Adrian.

4. Edward C. Moore, Ashbel Green.

5. Robert Gulchrist, Daniel M. Wilson.

NEW-YORK.

The following are the delegates elect by the Saratoga Conservative Convention:

Delegates at Large.—John A. Dix, Henry J. Raymond, Charles G. Myers, H. L. Comstock, Samuel J. Tilden, William Kelly, Hiram Denio, Sanford E. Church.

District Delegates.—1. William H. Ludlow, Thomas A. Jerome, E. O. Perrin, Abram G. Stimers.

2. Henry A. Pierson, Thomas Kinsella, E. J. Lowber, W. E. Robinson.

3. Martin Kalbfleisch, Calvin Pratt, Jasper W. Gilbert, Alfred M. Wood.

4. A. Oakey Hall, James B. Taylor, Edward S. Pierrepont, Charles A. Stetson.

5. E. Delafield Smith, Nelson Taylor, Alexander W. Bradford, Samuel B. Kirkham.

6. R. M. Blatchford, Charles P. Day, Hugh Gardner, Robert D. Holmes.

7. Abram D. Russell, William Boardman, Aaron B. Rollins, George W. Quintard.

8. Marshall O. Roberts, A. J. Dittenhoeffer, John E. Burren, George W. McLean.

9. Hosea B. Perkins, Henry A. Cargill, A. J. M. Pennington, Benjamin Brandreth.

10. Silas Seymour, James P. Sanders, Andrew Carrigan, Robert P. Parrott.

11. John W. Brown, John C. Halley, George W. Grier, Isaac Anderson.

12. Hiram W. Dixon, Henry A. Tilden, A. H. Heustis, C. Wheaton.

13. Marinus Schoonmaker, Thad. Hait, D. R. Olney, Frederick R. Cook.

14. Robert H. Pruyn, Charles Goodyear, Franklin Townsend, Alfred Van Sandford.

15. Gideon Reynolds, Charles Rogers, Thomas B. Carroll, James S. Smart.

16. Thomas S. Gray, A. C. Hand, Robert S. Hale, Lot Chamberlain.

17. Albert Andrews, Smith Stilwell, Aaron S. Hopkins, Duncan S. Robertson.

18. Henry Churchill, George Briggs, Peter B. Yates, Simeon Sammons.

19. Benjamin S. Rexford, Z. E. Goodrich, C. D. Fellows, Alfred Clark.

20. James Bradley, George D. Brown, E. S. Lansing, George Ashley.

21. Theodore S. Faxton, Francis Kiernan, Daniel Utley, Palmer V. Kellogg.

22. Thomas Barlord, C. Hyde Beckwith, William Johnson, Max B. Richardson.

23. Vivus W. Smith, John B. Peck, Charles F. Williston, Samuel T. Smith.

24. George Humphrey, A. B. Williams, William C. Beardsley, George W. Cuyler.

25. Marsena R. Patrick, David H. Abel, E. B. Jones, Edward P. Fuller.

26. J. B. F. Tracey, George Bartlett, Frederick A. Davis, Jr., E. R. Apgar.

27. John Arnot, Robert Campbell, James Dunn, Ira Center.

28. Addison Gardner, George C. Munger, Daniel H. Cole, Edwin T. Brown.

29. Augustus S. Porter, James Jackson, Jr., Oswald Bard, L. W. Thayer.

30. William G. Fargo, Alex. W. Harvey, Simeon R. Primpton, William Williams.

31. Charles Lee, H. J. Miner, H. A. Riper, W. Pauget.

The United Service Club of New-York City made the following elections:

4. Maj. Wm. Edwards, Capt. John J. Shaw. *Alternates*—Col. James D. Potter, Maj. Michael Doran.

5. Col. C. R. McDonald, Maj. Geo. W. Warner. *Alternates*—Capt. Joseph Eller, Capt. L. G. Goulding.

6. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Maj. Eugene McGrath. *Alternates*—Capt. Wm. H. Nash, Capt. Robert Watson.

7. Gen. John Cochrane, Capt. John W. Crump. *Alternates*—Daniel W. Crowley, Fraz Z. Ellendorf.

8. Col. William S. Hyllier, Maj. Geo. M. Van Hosen. *Alternates*—Hon. Morton Smith, Capt. John J. Gleason.

9. Gen. John D. MacGregor, Gen. John E. Bendix. *Alternates*—Gen. William Wilson, Col. James J. Mooney.

The Democrats of the Mozart Hall persuasion made the following selection for the City Districts:

4. Henry Hilton, John McCool. *Alternates*—James Nolan, Harris Bogart.

5. James Moncrief, Wm. B. Maclay. *Alternates*—P. Carroll, S. E. Nolan.

6. Washington Hunt, Lewis A. Sayre. *Alternates*—John Richardson, L. A. Van Wart.

7. Lewis W. Maires, Owen Keenan. *Alternates*—Ed. D. Bassford, P. Galligan.

8. James Brooks, Wm. P. Lee. *Alternates*—R. D. Livingston, C. B. Cornell.

9. Fernando Wood, S. P. Ingraham. *Alternates*—Michael Connolly, V. K. Stephenson.

The New-York Democratic General Committee have appointed the following:

4. S. S. Cox, James T. Brady. *Alternates*—William Tucker, Daniel C. Swift.

5. John S. Giles, Wm. B. Maclay. *Alternates*—John H. Williams, Hugh Reilly.

6. Eli P. Norton, Frank N. Robb. *Alternates*—Alfred C. Hasey, Geo. W. Morton.

7. Charles H. Whalen, Joseph McVay. *Alternates*—Daniel M. O'Brien, Albert Kraus.

8. Frederick L. Vultee, Charles Price. *Alternates*—Patrick G. Duffy, James C. Knapp.

9. Thomas McSpedon, Hugh Murry. *Alternates*—John Egan, Thomas Cushing.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Delegates at Large.—W. A. Graham, George Howard, R. C. Puryear, George Davis.

District Delegates.—4. R. B. Gilliam, A. H. Arrington.

5. M. E. Manly, William A. Wright.

6. J. H. Wilson, Nathaniel Boyden. *Alternates*—James E. Kerr, R. C. Puryear.

7. Montreville Patton, S. F. Patterson. *Alternates*—W. H. Thomas, R. W. Pulliam.

8. W. N. H. Smith, H. A. Gillian. *Alternates*—Edward Coningland, Mills L. Eure.

OHIO.

At a Convention of National Unionists held at Columbus, Aug. 7, the following delegates were elected:

Delegates at Large.—Hon. Thomas Ewing, Col. L. D. Campbell, Gen. J. B. Steedman, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck. *Alternates*—Gen. Joseph S. Geiger, O. C. Scoville, M. R. Waite, Thomas Sherlock.

District Delegates.—1. Larz Anderson, Joseph E. Egley.

2. C. W. Moulton, Theodore Cook.

3. Gen. A. McD. McCook, Gen. D. Ward. *Alternates*—Major D. Gordon, Major Minor.

4. Gen. J. W. Frizell, Gen. J. E. Cummins. *Alternates*—D. M. Fleming, F. M. Wright.

6. J. W. Warner, J. A. Penn. *Alternates*—Thomas Powell, John Wayland.

7. S. S. Henkle, C. W. Dwyer.

8. J. W. Donovan, John Bartram.

9. T. C. McEwen, A. Z. Skillinger. *Alternates*—G. C. Canfray, J. W. Dewey.

10. A. G. Clark, Col. J. Norton. *Alternates*—Harvey Chase, Mr. Austin.

11. Col. J. A. Turley, Smith Grimes. *Alternates*—Col. Elias Nigh, Major Isaac Roberts.

12. O. E. Davis, Capt. W. M. Bowen. *Alternates*—Col. H. H. Sage, J. L. Sheridan.

13. Gen. W. H. Ball, Col. T. J. Anderson. *Alternates*—G. B. Arnold, Col. James Irvine.

14. B. C. Brown, William Orr. *Alternates*—R. B. Shank, Capt. Sherlock.

15. Gen. W. P. Richardson.

16. Col. A. T. Ready, A. Forbes.

17. Capt. Isaac Uhlman, Ashford Ammon.

18. Appointed by District Convention.

19. Col. C. S. Cotter, Capt. D. Kinney, Jr.

In pursuance of a resolution in the platform of the last Democratic State Convention, the Democratic State Executive Committee appointed the delegates at large from this State. The District delegates are appointed by District Conventions. As far as the returns have been received, the following list is the delegation:

Delegates at Large.—William Allen, George W. Morgan, George H. Pendleton, W. R. Willett.

District Delegates.—1. Dr. George Fries, Hon. Milton Sayler. *Alternates*—Hon. A. G. W. Carter, William E. Jones, Esq.

2. Hon. Charles Reemelin, Hon. Joseph C. Butler. *Alternates*—Hon. John Schiff, At Buchanan, Esq.

3. Clement L. Vallandigham, Judge Gilmore.

4. John H. James, J. S. Dawson. *Alternates*—John W. Mathews, John H. Young.

5. Col. William Sawyer, Judge Lutz.

6. Nelson Barrere, J. F. Ely.

7. Allen G. Thurman, William W. Franklin. *Alternates*—W. S. V. Prentiss, A. H. Lewis.

9. Thomas P. Finnefrock.

13. Hugh J. Jewett, George B. Smyth.

14. T. J. Kinney, George Bliss. *Alternates*—H. H. Poppleton, C. F. Voorhees.

16. William Lawrence, Col. J. F. Charlesworth.

17. Col. George W. McCook, Judge Clark.

18. H. B. Payne, R. P. Ranney, F. T. Backus, Moses Kelly. *Alternates*—John Fertig, M. M. Seymour, J. J. Smith, John E. Hurlbut.

19. Jefferson Palm, Henry L. Ranney. *Alternates*—Robert Mackey, R. O. Rote.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Conservative-Republican Convention was held in Philadelphia on the 3d of July, making the following appointments:

Delegates at Large.—William F. Johnson, Joseph B. Flanigan, Edward Cowan.

A State Central Committee was likewise appointed, and authorized to appoint the District delegates, who announced the following:

District Delegates.—2. J. W. Lynn, J. L. Husband.

3. S. Snyder Leidy, Gen. S. W. Zulich.

4. William Eckfeldt, O. P. Cornman.

5. George Lear, H. R. Coggshall.

6. Capt. James Boyd, W. H. Horne.

7. Robert L. Martin, Sumner Stebbins.

8. J. B. Warner, Charles Davis.

9. Matthew M. Strickler, John Severgood.

10. John Early, Col. Henry Pleasants.

11. John J. Carey, Edward L. Wolf.

12. Col. H. B. Wright, D. L. O'Neil.

13. Col. Elhanan Smith, J. H. Husleti.

14. Col. T. C. McDowell, William M. Allison.

15. H. S. Sukenstach, R. M. Stevenson.

16. John W. Diehl, D. A. Buehler.

17. Col. Graffus Miller, Col. John Hamilton.

18. Gen. W. H. Blair, Thomas P. Simmons.

19. James B. Graham, Capt. P. A. Gaulin.

20. Hon. William Reynolds, J. M. Bonham.

21. William M. Stewart, Richard Coulter.

22. James Lowry, Jr., Samuel McKee.

23. Capt. E. Lyons, Samuel McKervy.

24. Archibald Robertson, R. R. Campbell, James B. Rupple, J. A. J. Buchanan.

The Democratic State Central Committee announced the following delegation:

Delegates at Large.—David R. Porter, William F. Packer, William Bigler, George W. Woodward.

District Delegates.—1. Hon. James Campbell, George M. Wharton.

2. Col. W. C. Patterson, Hon. Richard Vaux.

3. Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Hon. John Robbins.

4. Hon. Elias Lewis, Hon. Charles Brown.

5. Gen. W. W. H. Davis, John G. Brenner.

6. Hon. John D. Stiles, Col. Owen Jones.

7. Hon. George G. Leiper, Hon. J. A. Morrison.

8. Hon. W. J. Woodward, Charles Kessler, Esq.

9. Hon. I. M. Heister, H. M. North.

10. Hon. F. Hughes, Dr. C. D. Gloninger.

11. Hon. Asa Parker, Col. W. A. Hufter.

12. Gen. E. L. Dana, John Bladding.

13. Col. W. H. Ent, Hon. C. L. Ward.

14. Edmund S. Doty, Hamilton Alricks.

15. Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Samuel Hepburn.

16. William McLellan, Hon. William P. Schell.

17. Gen. William H. Irwin, Hon. C. S. Pershing.

18. Col. Phalon Jarett, Hon. James Gamble.

19. Hon. William A. Galbraith, Hon. James T. Leonard.

20. Gen. A. B. McCalmont, Hon. Gaylord Church.

21. Hon. Henry D. Foster, H. W. Wier.

22. Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, George P. Hamilton.

23. Hon. George W. Cass, Col. William Sirwell.

24. Hon. Jesse Lazear, Hon. William Hopkins.

The National Union State Central Committee announced the following delegates, Aug. 10:

Delegates at Large.—Hon. Edgar Cowan, J. R. Flanigan, William F. Johnston, W. H. Tracy. *Alternates*—B. R. Bradford, W. H. Blair, C. R. Williamson, N. P. Sawyer.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Convention met at the call of the Democratic State Committee, on the 31st of July, in Providence, and elected the following delegates:

Delegates at Large.—Wm. Beach Lawrence, Amasa Sprague, Alfred Anthony, Ariel Ballou.

District Delegates—1. Thomas Steele, James H. Parsons.

2. James Waterhouse, Elisha R. Potter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention met at South Carolina on the 1st inst., Gov. Orr presiding. The delegation is the following:

Delegates at Large.—James L. Orr, Benjamin F. Perry, James B. Campbell, John L. Manning.

District Delegates.—1. Judge A. J. Moses, Richard Doshier.

2. Thomas G. Sims, W. P. Shangler.

3. Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Gen. S. McGowan.

4. Judge L. M. Dawkins, James Farrow.

TENNESSEE.

Delegates at Large.—John Baxter, John S. Brien, Jordon Stokes, John W. Leftwich. *Alternates*—John Netherland, E. H. Earl, John Lellyett, C. B. Church.

District Delegates.—1. Gen. C. A. Kyle.

2. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, A. Blizzard. *Alternates*—J. Gaut, Wm. Rodgers.

4. Hon. Edmund Cooper, Hon. W. P. Hickerson. *Alternates*—Hon. E. H. Ewing, Jos. H. Thompson, Esq.

5. Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown. *Alternates*—S. S. House, Hon. James Whitworth, Hon. Thomas Barry, John Woodward, Gen. S. R. Anderson.

6. Hon. D. B. Thomas, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson. *Alternates*—T. W. Keesee, G. C. Breed.

7. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, W. J. Hurt. *Alternates*—N. J. Hess, Col. J. A. Rogers.

8. Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Gen. P. B. Glenn, Hon. S. P. Walker, Hon. W. H. Stephens, Capt. Dan Able, Capt. Geo. T. Hubbard, Col. John McClellan, Capt. A. T. Lacey, Hon. John Martin, Rolf S. Saunders, Col. Sam Tate, Col. Jno. F. Mills, Major J. H. Bills, P. C. Bethel, Hon. A. A. Freeman, Col. W. D. Ferguson, Col. A. H. Douglass, Col. Moses White, W. P. Grace.

TEXAS.

Among the delegates from this State are five who, at the recent election, were elected Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

Delegates at Large.—David G. Burnett, W. B. Ochiltree, John Hancock, Lemuel D. Evans.

Alternates.—W. J. Hutchings, Gustave Cook, J. K. Holland, R. B. Hubbard.

District Delegates.—George F. Moore, Richard Cooke, James M. Burroughs, George W. Smith, D. R. Culbertson, W. H. Sellers, Asa H. Willie, S. P. Donley.

Alternates.—J. W. Whitfield, J. D. McAdoo, J. H. Herndon, R. S. Walker, W. B. Moores, Wm. Croft, A. M. Branch, James Love.

VERMONT.

The delegation from this State is composed of Republicans, Whigs and Democrats, and is as follows:

Delegates at Large.—T. P. Redfield, Henry Keyes, Edward J. Phelps, Giles Harrington, H. R. Beardsley, Andrew Tracy, Lucius B. Peck, James H. Williams. *Alternates*—Hiram Atkins, Henry Chase, B. B. Smalley, Edward F. Perkins, A. S. Hyde, Daniel Tilden, Col. D. K. Andros, Col. F. G. Butterfield.

District Delegates.—1. Isaac McDaniels, George M. Fisk, J. M. Comeguys, Zaccheus Bass. *Alternates*—George W. Farewell, L. L. Wright, John Welch, Edwin Vallette.

2. Col. H. W. Worthen, Thomas J. Wheelock, Major J. S. Allen. *Alternates*—Samuel C. Harvey, J. W. Frost, Dudley P. Hill, Capt. J. O. Livingston.

3. D. C. Lindsley, J. J. Deavitt, Lucius Robinson, John S. Edwards. *Alternates*—R. W. Chase, N. H. Armington, Waldo Brigham, L. Gillman.

VIRGINIA.

The delegates were appointed by the State Central Committee, which met at Richmond on the 1st inst. They are as follows:

Delegates at Large.—William C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George Blow, Jr., and Thomas S. F. Flournoy. *Alternates*—For Mr. Rives, Wm. G. Riverton; for Brockenbrough, Charles L. Mosby; for Blow, George Bolling; for Flournoy, Willoughby Newton.

District Delegates.—1. Richard A. Claybrook and Robert Sanders. *Alternates*—Charles K. Mallory and H. B. Tomlin.

2. Thomas Wallace and John R. Kilby. *Alternates*—A. W. Reily and Thomas H. Daniel.

3. James Barbour and John L. Mayne, Jr. *Alternates*—Zephonia Turner and John H. Guy.

4. Charles Bruce and E. W. Hubbard. *Alternates*—James Niblett and Robert Whitehead.

5. Wm. M. Treadway and James F. Johnson. *Alternates*—Wm. Martin and E. H. Keen.

6. Dr. Samuel A. Coffinson and A. H. H. Stewart. *Alternates*—John L. Anderson and R. M. Wiley.

7. Edgar Snowden and Richard H. Parker. *Alternates*—B. H. Shackelford and Ormstead Carter.

8. Walter R. Staples and Wyndham Robertson. *Alternates*—A. C. Cummings and Robert Gibboney.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The delegates from this State are appointed by District Conventions.

Delegates at Large.—John Hall, John J. Jackson, Lewis Ruffner, Thomas Sweeney, E. W. Andrews, John S. Burdett, Henry S. Walker, Henry H. Withers.

District Delegates.—1. John J. Davis, D. D. Johnson, J. G. Lane.

WISCONSIN.

There are two delegations from this State. The Conservative delegation is as follows:

Delegates at Large.—J. R. Doolittle, A. W. Randall Alexander Mitchell, George L. Robinson.

District Delegates.—1. J. B. Smith, J. H. Kimball, Talbot Dousman, A. W. Curtis, George H. Walker, H. Crocker, N. J. Emmons.

2. John R. Pease, John P. McGregor, Henry Bertham, Simeon Mills, A. Hyatt, Smith Clancy Abbott, J. G. Knapp.

3. M. H. Virgin, A. A. Townsend, M. A. Fox, J. A. Warren.

4. Gen. E. S. Brogg, Billie Williams, E. H. Galloway, Harvey G. Turner.

5. George C. Ginty, Charles Feller, E. L. Brown, Adolph Soirenson.

6. O. D. Randall, B. F. Montgomery, Charles C. Pope, W. J. Whipple.

The Democratic delegation from this State is as follows:

Delegates at Large.—H. P. Palmer, L. Vilas, Milton Montgomery, Gabriel Banck.

District Delegates.—1. James S. Maclery, William P. Lynde, F. Hucbschmon, P. V. Denster, James S. Brown, James G. Jenkins, J. M. Lyon, George Schmidt, James W. Cary, Isaac W. Webster, J. F. Arnold, Chas. Falvey, George H. Paul, P. O. Harrington, H. C. Hobart, D. W. Small.

2. Gen. J. J. Guppy, J. B. Doe.

3. H. H. Gray, George W. Krouskoup.

4. Perry H. Smith, Emile Rothe, A. D. Bonestead, C. Lewis, Robert Flint, Benjamin Ferguson, C. A. Eldridge, Lot Clark.

5. George Reed, S. A. Pease.

Local Politics.

At a meeting of the Eighth Congressional District Independent Democrats, held on Saturday evening at Cornell & Tracy's, Second-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, Hon. James Brooks and Thomas W. Pittmann were elected delegates, and Wm. H. Knoepfel and Emil Sauer alternates, to the Philadelphia Convention.

Collision in New-York Bay.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the outward bound Inman steamer *City of Boston*, when getting through the Narrows, ran into the United States service tug *Gen. Tonner*, plying between Christopher-street wharf and the new fort now being built at Sandy Hook. The galley of the tug was completely demolished, the pilot-house almost turned over, part of the chimney stove in, and the connecting chain between the chimney and pilot-house riven asunder. Both vessels were going in the same direction, and with an unaccountable indifference the *City of Boston* passed on without stopping to inquire the extent of the damage inflicted.

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"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne Water and Cocoaine for the Hair.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

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Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly, and without damage, each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—J. T. Doherty, John Burke, B. Hirschman, F. A. Thayer, Miss Mary Crary and friend, V. Anderson, S. V. Glenn, Miss Annie Parker, Frank Blydenburgh, Geo. Antey, W. H. White, Mrs. Mott, C. Clairborn, Jr., and child, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, E. E. Bennett, T. J. Swagg, H. Despritt, A. Kienwoosky, Major H. O. Brigham and friend, H. E. Savage, Mrs. Hubler and child, C. Rabe, wife and 3 children, R. Wendlent, F. McAuliffe, Judge Burnett, Ex-President of Texas, and delegate from that State to the Philadelphia Convention; C. V. Wagens, J. Thompson, H. Bushie, T. Dey, F. Hansen, H. Goldstein, R. Parsons, W. Huseman, M. Gritzner, A. B. Seeley, wife and servant, L. Lamb, A. H. Bennett, Thos. W. Wright, James G. Scott, Mrs. M. Dawson, L. Weineman, A. Weineman, H. P. Atwood, Capt. R. Swan, W. Hayle, Mrs. Gillespie.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—W. H. Livingston and lady, Mrs. Marmelstein, Geo. Cupper and lady, Mrs. Parker, J. H. Branch, Milton Broome, James Reid, M. Fenway, James Conden, Daniel McPhee, Lewis Evans, T. Morse, W. Allen, C. C. Trick, and 11 steerage.

In steamship Raleigh, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Gen. O. Baird, Col. D. D. Wiley, Dr. J. M. Ash, E. Mooney, F. Gregory, Mrs. McCall, W. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, W. L. Hasting, and 16 in steerage.

In steamship Pioneer, from Cow Bay.—Hon. Thos. H. Landon and servant, Mrs. Shannon and son, Henry Masers and lady.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—G. T. Robbins, wife and child, H. Nelson Wright, H. E. Brookes, C. E. Brookes, P. Merwin, J. E. Flemming, J. H. Wade, J. P. Gilman, L. Nelson, J. H. Brunn, Rev. S. W. Laidler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 08	Sun sets	7 01	Moon sets	8 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 42	Gov. Island	10 31	Hell Gate	11 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 5th inst., at 8 A. M., and S. W. Pass same day at 7:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 7th, at 2:30 P. M., Tortugas E. S. E. 30 miles, exchanged signals with a brig bound W., showing signal No. 702 of Am. Shipmasters' Association; 8th, at 3 P. M., 42 miles S. of Cape Florida, passed steamship Star of the South, bound S.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans 4th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 7th inst., 12 miles W. of Sombrero, passed a bark showing a red signal with a white diamond, with letters F. and A. in the centre; same day, 15 miles N. of Sombrero, passed a bark showing a red signal with a white diamond, and letters F. and A. in centre; also showing No. 832; same day, 25 miles E. of Key West, passed bark Mary E. Ladd.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. 10th inst., 1 P. M., Cape Henry W. 40 miles, passed steamer Rapidan, bound S.; 5 P. M., steamer El Cid, hence for Newbern.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livington, Fox & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Harrison, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess. Had strong S. W. winds the entire passage.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 66 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Sunrise, Luce, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and calms.

Bark Jessie, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Winslow, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Snow, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Mary Belle Roberts, Burns, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eagle, Remington, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Jones, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to Young & Cowen.

Brig Canima, Marshall, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Albert Dewis, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Dewis, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Edwin H. Kennedy, Geer, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of P. E. Island,) McLeod, Glace Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to M. E. Green & Currie.

Brig Martha, (Br.,) Dwyer, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. C. E. Rosenburg, Crowell, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. C. N. Perry, Hamilton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. T. P. Smith, Smith, New-Rowland.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Rowland.

Schr. Phebe & Elizabeth, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, New-Haven.

Schr. F. O. Turner, Hallock, Bridgeport.

BELOW—Brig Milwaukee, from Cow Bay.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth Hamilton—ship, strg. E., was seen in lat. 36 20, lon. 73 10, no date.

Ellen—Br. brig, from Havana for St. John, N. B., 5th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30.

J. Crow—brig, bound E., was seen July 30, lat. 44 06, lon. 62 17.

Northern Light—steamship, hence for Aspinwall, 4th inst., lat. 33, lon. 74¼.

Robin—brig, bound S., was seen 1st inst., lat. 28 10, lon. 72 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., July 31, brig Tantamar, for New-York next day.

At Cow Bay, July 26, bark W. A. Platenius, Pickney, for New-York, ldg.; brig Wm. Nash, do. do.

1866.

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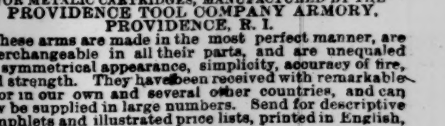

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